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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1870. NO. 88.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

### A Bill to be Introduced In Each House—Report on the Amnesty Question—A Curious Letter—No Government Bounty for Triplets—The Supreme Court Docket—Death of Mrs. Secretary Belknap—Officers of the Steamer Tennessee Ordered to be on Board, January 5th, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1870.

**Amnesty.**

The Senate Committee on Removal of Political Disabilities will be ready to report on the amnesty bill at the close of the recess. It will not provide for universal amnesty, but will be more liberal in its terms than the late measures discussed in the House. There will be an attempt on the part of several Senators to take the bill up soon after it is reported, with a view to a full discussion of the question. Robertson, of South Carolina, is Chairman of the Committee.

**Civil Service Reform.**

The question of civil service reform has received the attention of a number of members of both Houses, and the intention now is to introduce a bill on the subject in both branches a few days after the recess. Jenckes will present the matter in the House and Schurz will probably have charge of it in the Senate. The object is to have full debate upon the subject in both Houses.

**The Tennessee to be Ready for Sea January 5.**

All officers ordered to report on board the steamship Tennessee, preparing to take the Commission to San Domingo, were notified to be at their posts by January 5, the day after Congress reassembles.

**No Government Bounty for Triplets.**

Secretary Boutwell received the other day, from—no matter where in the West—a curious letter. The writer said he was the father of triplets, and somebody had told him that there was a fund set apart out of which was given bounties to parents having such a run of luck. He said he had two children besides, and as his means were not large, he hoped if there were such a fund the Secretary would put him in the way of receiving the benefit of it. To confirm and establish the truth of the story, photographs of the three born at a birth were attached to the letter. He was informed that although some governments had made such provisions for the unfortunate, it had thus far escaped the attention of our law-makers.

**The Supreme Court Docket.**

The Judges of the Supreme Court do not feel very much encouraged as to the prospect of clearing the docket before the meeting of the Court. In December 1869, it was determined to work vigorously and diligently to that end. There were then on the docket 319 cases. The session beginning last December was continued much later than usual, the Court sitting until the summer heat made working almost impossible, and the strength of the venerable Judges were well nigh used up. The Court then adjourned to hold an extra session in Washington. At the conclusion of the year's labors and the beginning of the regular session in December instant, the number of cases on the docket was precisely 319.

**Waste of Water.**

The authorities of Washington have been looking around to learn why there is such a scarcity of water in the upper portion of the city, when the capacity of the aqueduct and reservoirs is sufficient to furnish a supply. They find that the Potomac water is used to run a water wheel at the Treasury, and another at the coast survey, the two requiring 500,000 gallons a day. One million gallons are wasted daily at the Navy Yard, and the total daily waste by the Government is estimated at three million gallons.

**Funeral of Mrs. Corcoran—Death of Mrs. Belknap.**

The funeral of Mrs. Corcoran occurred this afternoon, and was attended by a large assemblage of her former friends. At the same time appointed for the funeral, three o'clock, the wife of Secretary Belknap breathed her last, and another brilliant ornament of Washington society passed away. Mrs. Belknap was a Kentucky lady with whom the Secretary became acquainted during the war.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1870.

STOREKEEPER APPOINTED.

R. P. Phergo has been appointed storekeeper for the Seventh Kentucky District.

## LAGRANGE, IND.

### The Jenks Murder Case Given to the Jury—Acquittal of the Prisoner Probable.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, IND., December 29, 1870.

The Jenks murder trial, which has been in progress here for nearly three weeks, finally wormed its long length into the hands of the jury to-day at three o'clock, and they have not as yet agreed as to how they will dispose of it. The general expression is that Jenks will be acquitted upon the plea of the defense—that of "delusive insanity." The arguments in the case commenced last Tuesday afternoon. They were very long, and are highly spoken of. The Judge's charge consumed about one hour in its delivery, and was well spoken of.

## WOOSTER, O.

### Burglary and Incendiarism.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., December 29, 1870.

The grocery store of Cunningham & Bro. was broken into and robbed about two o'clock this morning. The thieves, after having taken what money there was in the drawer, cigars, &c., set fire to the store; but the fire had not time to do much damage until it was discovered by the boarders in an adjoining house, who rushed in and prevented what might have been a destructive fire. The damage will amount to from four to five hundred dollars, which is fully insured.

## BUTLER, PA.

### ous Accident—A Boy's Skull Fractured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, PA., December 29, 1870.

Last evening, as a son of Lewis Stein, merchant, was skating on one of the ponds adjacent to town, a tree, which some boys had set on fire close to the ground fell on him, fracturing his skull. The doctor has hopes of his recovery.

## PLYMOUTH, IND.

### Family Troubles Drive a Man to Suicide.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

PLYMOUTH, IND., December 29, 1870.

Milton Thompson, oldest son of one of our wealthiest farmers, living about two miles west of this place, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine. Cause, family troubles. He was married, and about thirty-seven years of age.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1870.

THE SECOND CENSUS.

The enumerators employed to take the second census of this city have already sent in returns of forty-two election districts, and there is only an increase of four names in each election district over the previous returns. At the present rates the increase in the lower districts, in addition to the population, according to the second census, will not be over two thousand.

GRAND LARCENY.

In the Tombs Police Court to-day, Mr. Castilla Y'Layzaga made a formal charge against Antonio Pelletier and Rezini Bennett for the larceny of $85,000 in United States bonds, on the 27th of July last, at St. George's Hotel, this city. Pelletier stated that he was acting under verbal instructions from the Solicitor of the United States Treasury when he took the bonds.

IMPORTANT SUITS.

Ten important suits have been commenced in the United States Circuit Court against Morris Ketchum and others, to recover various amounts alleged to be due by them to the Third National Bank of Chicago, and other financial institutions.

NOT BURNED.

The report that General McClellan's residence, at Llewellyn Park, was destroyed by fire, is untrue. The burning woods in the neighborhood gave rise to the rumor, which was printed in the Newark morning papers and telegraphed to the city as a fact.

THE BUILDING LAWS.

The jury in the case of Annie Hamilton, killed by the falling of the piano factory on Thirty-fifth street, rendered a verdict this afternoon. They exonerated the owner and builder of all blame, as the materials were good and the building erected according to law. They found the law defective, and recommended that a special provision be made for all isolated buildings.

PERSONAL.

C. P. Sykes withdraws as publisher of the *Daily Democrat* on the first of January, but will hold the same position on Brick Pomeroy's weekly.

SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

The French Democratic Central Club had a mass meeting to-night at Cooper Institute, to express sympathy with France. General Joseph Bartlett, Ex-Minister to Sweden, was Chairman, and August Belmont, Victor Place, Viscount D'Alzac, John Mitchell and W. N. Hurburt, Vice Presidents. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy for the French Republic.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

A special meeting of the American Institute was held this evening to carry out the plan of an international exposition in 1876. Horace Greeley occupied the chair. He hoped the Institute would take such measures as would render unnecessary rival schemes which have been lately started in Philadelphia and Washington. A circular for general distribution was read, and after some amendments was adopted. A memorial setting forth the claims of the Institute to recognition was prepared for presentation to Congress, and signed by the officers of the Institute.

HATCH VS. CODDINGTON.

The case of Hatch vs. Coddington was decided in the United States District Court to-day before Judge Blatchford, after a trial of over two weeks. The action in this case was brought by plaintiff to recover $48,000 of Minnesota State Railroad bonds held by Coddington as collateral for the fulfillment of a contract made between him and the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company for three thousand tons of railroad iron. The points decided by the jury were that an unconditional contract had been made, and the assignment of the bonds in question to the plaintiff was not regular. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

ARRIVAL.

*Arrived*, the steamer City of Buenos Ayres, from London.

## THE WAR.

### THE STORMING OF BELFORT.

### THE PRUSSIANS REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

### Evacuation of Dijon by the Germans.

### AN ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT NEAR HAVRE.

### The Bombardment of Fort Avron.

### Roumania Repudiates the Treaty of 1851.

## ENGLAND.

**Affairs in and About Paris.**

LONDON, December 27.—Balloon advices from Paris, down to four o'clock on the morning of the 27th, state that both citizens and soldiers are in excellent spirits, and still determined on a vigorous defense. The intense cold weather had suspended military operations in a good part. Preparations are making on a large scale and important results are looked for. These preparations had inspired the inhabitants with increased confidence. The Saxon battalion had been dislodged at Maison Blanche.

**The Storming of Belfort.**

A dispatch from Strasburg announces that the Germans stormed the French fortress of Belfort twice recently, but that in both cases they were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Prussians have evacuated the left bank of the Seine, but there is still a large force at Vesoul.

**Evacuation of Dijon.**

The Germans evacuated Dijon on the approach of the French. The French now hold the city.

The French claim that the battle of Forte Noyelles was a success for the French Army of the North.

**Manteuffel Largely Reinforced.**

It is reported that the Crown Prince and the Duke of Saxony have been sent to Amiens to assist General Manteuffel. The Germans are now near Gamberay.

It is said the French Army of the North left Arras, and is retiring towards Vitry, and it was thought they were falling back on their strongholds in the extreme north of France.

**An Engagement Imminent Near Havre.**

LONDON, December 29.—The Prussians on Wednesday occupied the line between Duclaire and St. Pierre, and were apparently concentrating their forces behind the town of Bolbec, where an engagement with the French defenders of Havre was imminent.

**Germans Retreating—Proclamation of Blockade.**

LONDON, December 29.—The Germans in the Eastern Department are retreating. They have already evacuated the town of Gray in the valley of the Saone.

A proclamation has been issued by the Prussian Government, placing under blockade all ports of France now occupied or hereafter captured by the German forces. The harbor of Kiel is closed by ice.

**Bombardment of Fort Avron Ineffective.**

[Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 29.—A dispatch from Versailles on the 28th states that thus far the bombardment of Fort Avron has been ineffective. The French fire caused considerable loss to the Germans.

**France Complains to Austria.**

LONDON, December 29.—The French Government has sent a formal complaint to the Cabinet at Vienna, concerning the employment of the rolling stock of Austrian railways for South German military purposes. The result is the appointment by the authorities of commissioners to inquire into the truth of the charges preferred by France.

Communication between Cherbourg and Calais is now carried on by water, the land routes having been interrupted by the Germans.

Baron Von Beust's reply to Count Bismarck's circular, declaring the neutrality of Luxemburg abrogated, was couched in terms similar to that of Earl Granville.

**Ship Embargoed.**

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, December 29.—The English Government, upon application of Count Bernstorff, has stopped the ship chartered by the French Government to lay a submarine cable to connect Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Brest and Bordeaux. The ship was given in charge of custom house officers on the river Thames, and the cable on board was seized. Three hours after the first notice of this embargo, application was made for the release of the ship, which was refused.

## FRANCE.

**The Population Assisting the Troops.**

BORDEAUX, December 29.—The entire population of the Eastern departments are fully roused to the emergency of the situation, and assist the troops to their utmost in all battles and skirmishes. The Government are taking measures for the distribution of arms among the people everywhere. M. Gambetta arrived here yesterday from Lyons.

It is asserted that the Prussian authorities, incensed at the reports made by the correspondents of English journals with the German armies, have, after treating them very harshly, sent many of them outside the lines of occupation.

Official dispatches just received announce that the Prussians hastily evacuated Dijon at the approach of the French forces. This is the first result of the campaign undertaken in the East by orders of the War Department, and which was hastened by the exertions of Gambetta at Lyons.

**The Battle of Fort Noyelles—Sickness Among the Germans.**

LILLE, December 27.—Official contradiction is given to the dispatches of the Prussians, which falsely represent the battle of Fort Noyelles as a German victory, and claim to have taken some French prisoners. Not a single Frenchman was captured. The Prussians have lost heavily in battle and from sickness in the northeast of France. The villages are encumbered with German wounded. Great numbers of German soldiers are suffering from ophthalmia. There are 18,000 sick and wounded Germans at Chalons-sur-Marne.

**Garibaldi's Troops at Dijon.**

CHALON-SUR-MARNE, December 28.—The advanced guard of General Garibaldi's army entered Dijon this morning.

**Versailles Considered Untenable.**

BORDEAUX, December 29.—The advices from Paris state that the fortifications are completed by the French beyond Mont Valerien, which throw shells beyond Versailles, and that city is therefore now considered untenable for the Prussians.

## PRUSSIA.

**Bombardment of Fort Avron the Introduction to the General Shelling of Paris.**

BERLIN, October 29.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says that the bombardment of Mount Avron may be considered as the introduction of the general shelling of Paris, inasmuch as its capture will greatly facilitate operations against the French capital.

**Plot of French Prisoners to Escape Defeated.**

BERLIN, December 28.—It is stated that the French prisoners confined in the fortresses near the Rhine, conspired to revolt and escape on Christmas eve, but the project was discovered and defeated.

**Fort Avron Silent—The Advance on Arras.**

VERSAILLES, December 28.—Fort Avron was silent to-day, but the forts in the neighborhood reply to the fire of the German guns. The Prussians on Monday advanced and occupied Beaume, fourteen miles south southeast from Arras.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**French Press Opposed to Representation in the Conference.**

LONDON, December 29.—The Paris press is opposed to the participation of France in the Congress of Powers on the Eastern question.

**Danubian Declaration of Independence.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 29.—The declaration of independence of the Danubian Principalities has been announced here, and causes a profound sensation.

**Roumania Repudiates the Treaty.**

LONDON, December 29.—The Roumanian Government declares its independence and repudiates the treaty of 1854.

## POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The Tammany Hall General Committee met to-night. Wm. M. Tweed presided, and said the committee met with a double purpose—to arrange for the primaries, and a fitting reception to the Irish State prisoners, who are expected to arrive daily. The announcement was received with great cheering. Richard O'Gorman and Congressman-elect Roberts made speeches, and appropriate resolutions were adopted. Peter B. Sweeney headed the subscription list with $1,000, and soon $18,000 were subscribed. The amount will be increased to $50,000.

The New York *Democrat* has information that there is a movement among the influential Republicans of the East—New Yorkers especially—in favor of Charles Francis Adams for next President.

A Democratic organ in New York, exulting over the report that three-fourths of the members just elected to the Georgia Legislature are Democrats, declares that the fact "insures an impeachment" of Governor Bullock. Of course, impeachment is regarded as equivalent to removal.

## FIRES.

CAIRO, ILL., December 29.—A fire last night destroyed two cottages occupied by Fred. Theobald and H. Black. Loss on buildings and furniture, $5,000. Theobald's insurance $2,000, in New York companies. Black had little or no insurance.

BOSTON, December 29.—A fire was discovered this afternoon in the residence of Col. Chas. E. Chickering, of the firm of Chickering & Co., piano manufacturers. The damage done the house and furniture is about $11,000.

NASHVILLE, December 29.—The Court House of Coffee county, at Manchester, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The papers and records of the Chancery Court were consumed, while those of the County and Circuit Court were saved.

IT is well know that Tennessee finances are in a desperate condition, the income from taxes being insufficient to meet the State's current expenses, but they are likely to be worse, before they are better. The Democratic State authorities have just opened the way to make the State liable, if such a thing can be done, for the millions of paper issued by the Bank of Tennessee to aid Governor Isham G. Harris in the war against the United States. A few days since $15,000 worth of this stuff was presented at the counter of the State Treasury for taxes, and, under instructions from Attorney General Heiskel, it was received and passed to the credit of the tax collector at par. This is thought to foreshadow the opinion of the Supreme Court. This court has for its Chief Justice, A. O. P. Nicholson, who was a leading member of the Constitutional Convention, held in 1869, after the Democrats get control of the State, which quietly repealed section 6, of the schedule to the amended constitution passed by the State Convention of 1865, that declared all notes of the Bank of Tennessee or any of its branches, issued on or after the 6th day of May, 1861, unconstitutional, null and void, and subsequent Legislatures were prohibited from providing for the redemption of said notes. Speculators bought up these notes at nominal rates, and the Democrats in power propose to saddle their payment upon the State, which is unable to pay its lawful obligations. This is done in the teeth of section 4, of the fourteenth amendment, and will bring the managers of the scheme to grief, if they persist in it, especially Judge Nicholson, whose case is even now pending in the United States courts for holding office in violation of the same fourteenth amendment.

## THE INDIANS.

### THE OKMULGEE COUNCIL.

### Report of the Commissioners—The President's Policy—Advancement in Civilization.

*Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners:*

Your committee, consisting of Robert Campbell, John D. Lang and John V. Farwell, appointed to attend the Grand Council of the tribes in the Indian Territory, held under provisions of acts of Congress, beg leave to report that they met the said Council at Okmulgee after it had been in session several days. Delegates were in attendance from the following nations and tribes: Cherokees, Muskokees or Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Ottawas, Eastern Shawnees, Quappaws, Senecas, Wyandottes, Confederates, Peorias, Sacs and Foxes, Great and Little Osages, and absentee Shawnees.

We found that the committee on the permanent organization of the Territory into an Indian Government subject to the several treaties of the United States with the different tribes, had made a unanimous report in favor of the measure.

It was our pleasure to listen to the discussions upon the report, which were conducted with dignity and ability, after which the report was adopted by a vote of 36 to 3.

Your committee were impressed with the great importance of this council as bearing upon the execution of the humane policy of the Administration, uniting as it does, the several civilized tribes to co-operate as a unit with the Government, to effect the permanent settlement of the wild tribes, as well as for their own mutual advancement, and knowing the tenacity with which the Indians hold to their tribal relations and treaty stipulations, they were fearful that the objects of the Council might not be attained without special effort on their part and by the Superintendent and other true friends of the Indians. Your Committee, therefore, cannot but express their belief that the hand of Providence has opened the eyes of these tribes to see this opportunity, just at the time when the Government and the public sentiment of the country are especially enlisted in their behalf, and that the meeting of this Council is but the beginning of an epoch in the history of the Red Man.

After the adoption of the report alluded to, an able committee of twelve was appointed to draft a constitution to conform to the treaties under which this Council was called, the members of which are very much in earnest in the matter.

In our visits to the various tribes of Indians the present season, we are happy to say that we have witnessed much to encourage us in the belief that the present policy of the President and Congress in behalf of the Indians of the United States is showing evidence of success. It inspires courage and confidence in the Indian, and we trust will give still greater encouragement as time rolls on, by the continued fostering care of Congress and the faithful performance of the duties devolving upon its agents.

We were gratified and deeply interested in a visit to the Legislature of the Cherokee Nation, convened at Tahlequah, consisting of a Senate and lower House, a Governor or Chief and Council. We were kindly received in a joint session of both Houses, and witnessed a display of talents, ability, intelligence and dignity in the management of business becoming any legislative body of white men. At Okmulgee we attended the sittings of the General Council, and were equally impressed with the dignity and intelligence manifested by the delegates in attendance from the various tribes. Your committee in their visit also witnessed fresh evidences of the improving condition and advancement towards a general civilization of the Indian race under the new peace policy of Congress.

On the various important subjects claiming the attention of the council, grave deliberation, good order, cordial expressions of sense and duty, with a high tone of intelligence, prevailed.

The general interest manifested for the education of their children is very encouraging. Although they have numerous schools in operation, still we learned they were desirous of increasing the number, and needed more in order to extend to all equal advantages in this respect.

The country of the Indians is of superior quality, with an abundant supply of timber and excellent land, and is capable of sustaining a large number of the Indians now in the United States. Comparatively a small portion of the lands in the Territory are at present improved, and there is a great deficiency in the roads, and a lack of facilities for reaching market, and a neglect of general internal improvements.

Your committee are particularly pleased with the exertions made by the civilized tribes for the purpose of inducing the wild tribes of the plains to come in and adopt the habits of those who have preceded them in civilization. The project of inducing these wild tribes to come under the care of the civilized tribes, through the instrumentality of the latter, in connection with white people, looks already very encouraging, and your Committee cannot but hope that special attention will be directed to this subject. Its success will tend greatly to solve the Indian problem, and put an end to future Indian troubles on our extreme borders. In our intercourse with the Assemblies we endeavored to explain the earnest wish of our Government to unite and encourage Indians in their efforts to congregate and adopt all the usages of civilization.

In all our meetings we found kindly and courteous responses to our suggestions, and we trust that before many years elapse there will be a large aggregation of the wilder tribes in the ample territory now specially occupied by Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and other Indians, who have abandoned nomadic life, and are now happy and prosperous.

In conclusion, your committee express their belief that frequent visits to the Indians and their councils by persons in authority will continue to meet with happy results, as tending to renew a general confidence in this special friendly movement of the Government and to secure the co-operation of the friends of the Indians.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Chairman,
JNO. V. FARWELL, Chicago,
JOHN D. LANG, Maine,
Committee of Board to Visit Okmulgee Council.

ST. LOUIS, December 23, 1870.

## FROM HARRISBURG.

### The Revolution in the Senate—Causes of Democratic Success—Wallace to be Speaker and Zeigler Clerk—Cameron's Hopeless Struggle Against Constitutional Reform and a Fair Apportionment—A Constitutional Convention Assured—The Decline and Fall of the Winnebago Chief.

HARRISBURG, December 26, 1870.

[Correspondence of Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The election of Colonel Dechert in the First District will make quite a disturbance in the old order of things in the Senate. For twelve years the Senate has been under Republican control without interruption. In the fall of 1862 the House was lost, and a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot secured, which sent Mr. Buckalew to the United States Senate; but Republican supremacy in the State Senate has never since the first Republican triumph of 1858, been broken until now. The Senate had become a sort of Republican fixture, and Republican clerks and other subordinates had settled down into what seemed to be life estates. Now, however, by the general disgust of active Republicans, four Democratic Senators will be sworn in on the 3d of January to represent strong Republican constituencies. Messrs. Petriken and Crawford have over 1,200 Republican majority in their district on a full poll; Dill has quite as much; and Colonel Dechert has about 1,000. Thus have the Republicans themselves transferred the power of the Senate from their own party to the Democrats. It was not accident or mere indifference that produced this change. It was done by the positive efforts of many Republicans, who saw no other way of averting the carnival of crime that Cameron has inaugurated under the shadow of Republicanism. In the late contest in the First District, when every voter knew that the control of the Senate depended upon the result, fully five thousand Republicans failed to vote, and that, too, when they had a most unexceptionable candidate. Such results have a positive meaning; and the cry of fraud, or indifference, or perfidy, or any of the other stereotyped howls which usually come from the defeated, do not give the true explanation. The First District was lost solely because Republicans themselves were disgusted with Republican frauds, and seeing no hope of regenerating the party, they gave it over to defeat.

Instead of General White filling the Speaker's chair, we shall now have Mr. Wallace, of Clearfield, as the presiding officer. He is the master politician of his party, and deserves all the confidence he receives from his political friends. He is a clear-headed, prudent leader, and will preside with dignity and fairness. Although not so strong a disputant as Buckalew, he is much the most skillful and efficient partisan of the two, and is the recognized leader of his party in the Legislature. It is due to him to say that he enjoys the respect of the Republicans, and he is ever a courteous and manly foe. Hammersly will vacate the clerk's desk, and his familiar face will be missed with regret by many of both parties. A generation has passed away since he entered the Senate as a clerk. As early as 1836, I believe, he became one of the subordinate clerks, and in 1838 he was chief clerk, and recorded the memorable proceedings growing out of the "Buckshot War." Since then he has been clerk nearly all the time when the Democrats were not in power. A few years since contracting made him decline the position. He has never been a defeated candidate in his party. He will now give place to "Uncle Jake Zeigler," the prince of good fellows and a universal favorite. He, too, has clerked in the House in days of "Auld Lang Syne," and will return with his locks silvered and his eyes somewhat dimmed, but with his humor unabated. Others will be candidates, but "Uncle Jake" has a through ticket and his baggage checked. The smaller offices will be scrambled for in the usual style, and it matters little who wins.

Of course the committees will be turned topsy-turvy by the new order of things, and the Republicans will be subordinated, as the Democrats have been for the past twelve years; but it is too soon to venture on an assignment of the leading Democrats to these committees. Buckalew will, of course, have his choice of positions, and Davis, of Berks, and Randall, of Schuylkill, will have important chairmanships. Buckalew will likely be chairman of two special committees, one to frame apportionments and another to report on a constitutional convention.

Some of the less discreet Republican managers, under the direction of the Cameron wing, have declared their purpose to defeat the Legislative and Congressional apportionments, and take the chances of a Republican Legislature next year; but the coming Legislature will not be under any such unscrupulous control in that or any other issue. The present Legislative apportionment is a disgraceful gerrymander. Democratic counties are denied their just representation, and others are swamped by association with Republican counties. Montgomery is given but two members, while Chester, with less population, has three, and Chester and Delaware are piled on to Montgomery to elect two Senators. Bedford and Fulton are overcome by Somerset in the election of members; Westmoreland is throttled by Indiana, and Washington by Beaver; Huntingdon was piled on to Juniata and Mifflin, and Union and Snyder on to Lycoming; but the experiment has worked rather unsatisfactorily. The Democrats will present a perfectly fair bill. They will ask no advantage in arranging the districts, and there are enough fair Republicans to join them in an equitable bill rather than be guilty of the proposed revolutionary act of adjourning without passing the apportionment required by the Constitution. The counsels of desperate leaders, who have relied upon gerrymanders to enable them to defy the people, will be impotent this winter, and the Republican party will hereafter carry the Legislature when its popular vote entitles it to legislative supremacy, and when it fails to secure popular success it will be in a minority. Henceforth the Republican party can succeed only by deserving success, and the reckless men who have estranged the people from the party should appreciate the fact that they can no longer defy the popular will without inviting Democratic success.

It is not improbable that the practical working majority of the coming Legislature will be made up of the Democratic strength and a body of independent Republicans. They will unite from necessity to defeat the extreme measures on which Cameron must stake everything. If he fails in defeating an apportionment, and in defeating a constitutional convention, his political race will be run. His power will be gone, and gone forever; and no one appreciates it better than Cameron himself. It is well known that Governor Geary will approve a fair apportionment, and he will strongly favor a constitutional convention. Cameron will use his utmost endeavors to defeat both, but will fail. The bill for a reform convention will pass at an early day, and will command the entire Democratic vote, with that of all the better class of Republicans. It will give each party an equal chance for the control of the convention in proportion to their respective popular vote, and will fix special elections, so that in 1872 the new Constitution will be in operation, and the next United States Senate will be the first offspring of reform. Where will Cameron and his Senatorial ambition be when reform is enthroned in the legislative halls? He has had a long lease of power. Republican forbearance under his corrupting influence has been unexampled; but at last the fruits of the war have been gathered in their fullness, and Republicanism can vindicate itself against political vampires without sacrificing the national safety. The next United States Senate, whether Democratic or Republican, will be the one preferred by the people, and the shameless hucksters of the highest honors of the State will live only in the history made memorable by their crimes against a patriotic Commonwealth.

DAUPHIN.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

CANADA AIR LINE RAILWAY.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, December 29.—The entire length of the Canada Air Line Railway is under contract and will be pushed forward as fast as possible.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE—REPORT OF THE RECEIVERS.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Gen. Morris and Wm. T. Bonz, receivers of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, submitted their first report to the Court last evening, in Indianapolis, for the period of thirty-five days. The receipts of the main branch for that time were $173,661 34; expenditures, $78,656 83, thus showing a net gain of $95,004 51, while the Water Valley branch gains $2,621 32; Martinsville branch loses $97 16. Various expenses and the salaries of the executive officers of foreign agents are not included. The gross earnings have been beyond the average of the whole year of the branch roads.

The Whitewater Valley Branch has proportionate rental liability not included above for the period, of $13,611, showing a net loss of $12,311 85; Martinsville Branch $6,350, showing a net loss to that branch of $6,879 34; Harrison Branch, after the rent is deducted, will leave the sum of $267 05; Hagerstown Branch will show a loss of $1,187 32. The receivers state that it is their conviction, based on actual experiment and observation, that no one branch can be operated under the existing contracts without a serious loss. The report asks for authority to pay the rent of the ground in Cincinnati; also, judgments against the company for stock killed, &c., the latter amounting to $3,000. They further represent that portions of the floating debt of the company are secured by a pledge of stocks, bonds and other property of the company, and other portions are secured by mortgages on its real estate, and that in some cases debts thus secured by pledge and mortgage—especially some secured by pledge of bonds and stocks—are past due, and that the creditors holding the same, threaten to sell the pledge for the satisfaction of debts. They say that by permitting such sales it will partially sacrifice the securities pledged, and cause a serious loss to the trustees. The aggregate amount of indebtedness was secured, as aforesaid, by a pledge and mortgage of about two hundred thousand dollars. They now ask authority to borrow on their notes and bonds as receivers two hundred thousand dollars for the liquidation of their indebtedness, the loans to be charged on the net earnings as a preferred claim. They conclude by saying that on or before the 25th of January they will file an inventory of the property of the road, and a schedule of its indebtedness, which they have not yet had time to prepare, especially as a good part of the debts is not on the Company's books, but consists of unliquidated demands not yet reported to the Company, or entered on its records.

## STATE NEWS.

Hon. S. S. Cox lectured in Reading, last evening, on the "Poetry of Mechanism."

Ladies of Harrisburg, compelled to be on the streets unattended at night, carry Cayenne pepper with which to repel the assaults of male villains.

Scarlet fever prevails in several localities in Center county.

The Catholic fair at Harrisburg is expected to realize from $8,000 to $10,000.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* has been informed that a vein of copper over a foot thick has been found near the North Mountain, Lycoming county, and a mine has been opened.

John Hanlon, convicted in Philadelphia of the murder of the little girl Mary Mohrmann, had his death warrant read to him on Tuesday. The day fixed for the execution is February 1, 1871.

Lock Haven has within its limits 102 rum sellers, 98 of whom, it is said, are hard-shell Democrats.

The Dauphin County Teachers' Institute begins its session on the 9th of January, in Harrisburg.

Moreland & Co.'s new barrel house at Titusville is nearly completed. It is the largest structure of the kind in the country, nearly three-fourths of an acre being roofed in, having a capacity of 40,000 barrels.

In Corry on Monday, the snow caused an awning to fall. An old man named Foster was under it at the time, and received the full weight of the mass, breaking several of his ribs, and causing his death in three hours.

Mr. John Best, aged seventy-two, died very suddenly of apoplexy on the 19th inst., near Danville. He was at one time a member of Congress.

Brown & Palmer's sash factory at Stroudsburg, Monroe county, was burned on Saturday, together with the machinery, tools and stock. Loss very heavy, with no insurance.

Henry Shimmer, eighty-five years of age, residing in Wallacetown, Clearfield county, was found dead in his bed a few days ago. The Coroner's jury found that "he came to his death by the visitation of God."

The Pennsylvanians in Des Moines, Iowa, have in honor of their State formed an association called the Keystone Club. The club is formed after the manner of the New England societies, found in almost every city of the country, and is designed to keep alive the memory of its members' former homes. It recently gave a banquet at Des Moines, which was a well attended and most pleasant affair.

Nicholas Schaal was injured in a quarrel in Allentown some weeks ago, and died from his wounds on Tuesday.

The new poor house of Germantown fronts upon Rittenhouse street, and is a large, handsome structure, built in the modern style, with Mansard roof and heavy cornices. The building is of stone, plastered upon the outside in light color, while its wood-work is painted a darker shade, in excellent contrast therewith. It is set back from the road a considerable distance, there being fourteen acres of land attached to the institution.

Some one writes this of Pennsylvania idioms: "Lunch time is spoken of as *piece time*; a bad carver *mommicks*; one who is helped plentifully receives a *pared*; an unwell person is *[illegible]*; a dead body is *corp*; a reception party after a wedding is called an *infare*; a child in expressing his thanks says *[illegible]* (this term, however, can scarcely be said to be confined to Pennsylvania; it is used, we believe, in all parts of the country, and is probably a corruption of thank-ye); a fretful person is of a *[illegible]* disposition; variable weather is *[illegible]*; to get rid of is to get *shut* (in Maryland *shet*), and the wind swings the door *shut*. A gentleman stops to clean his *gums* on the door-mat before entering the house, after walking through the mud, or his wife would take a *skunner* (dislike) at him, which is found to be no *footy* (trifling) thing."

A horrible affair is reported by the Scranton *Republican*. On Monday morning the bodies of two young men, Henry O. Shaw and David Hopkins, a Welshman, were found on the cinder heaps near the Roundhouse, the former burned to a crisp, and the latter suffocated from the foul gas arising from the cinders. They had for some days been seen together indulging very freely in the use of intoxicating liquors, and after about five o'clock on Sunday evening not a trace of them could be found until discovered as above stated. No doubt these two unfortunate men, with brains bewildered from the effects of their long dissipation, had wandered about in the cold until completely chilled, they went to the fatal spot to warm. Stupefied by the liquor they had drank, they could not realize their danger, and overcome with sleep the poisonous gas did its work, Shaw's body, falling upon the burning pile, was terribly burned, but Hopkins's countenance appeared as of one asleep.

The monthly product of coal from the mines of Tonawanda Mountain reaches about 70,000 tons.

A fire occurred in Canton, Bradford county, on Saturday last, which destroyed nearly every business house on the south side of Towanda street. The loss exceeds $50,000, on which there was but little insurance.

The New York *Tribune* tells how Mrs. C., "a strong nerved woman who manages a farm six and three quarter miles from Corry," stopped in Gotham on her way to Florida, and spent several hours in hunting up the publishers of four or five circulars which she had received, offering counterfeit money for sale. She had read repeated exposures of the swindle, and, as she states, had a strong curiosity to see for herself the men who had sent the circulars, to ascertain whether they really had any counterfeit money, and, in fact, to unravel the whole mystery. Her clear and straightforward manner of stating her motives and experiences admitted of no doubt that she had actually made the singular experiment. She went to a number on Broadway to which one of the circulars had directed her, but found at the place an unfinished building. At No. 56 Liberty street, given in one of the circulars as the headquarters of "Owen Brothers," she found a man who claimed to be Mr. Owen. She applied for the privilege of examining the counterfeit money which had been offered; but Mr. Owen very insinuatingly explained the difficulties in the way of granting such a favor. If she wished to buy, he would have it sent to her address; he didn't keep any in his office; he had another office which the detectives couldn't reach; if she would leave her money, he would pledge his word of honor that the "queer" would be sent to her at any place she might name. But she declined his proposition.

Wm. J. Kerr, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Central, fell from his engine on Saturday last, in Philadelphia, and was run over and killed.

S. A. Wylie, Esq., of the Lancaster *Inquirer*, met with an accident Tuesday morning. While trying to throw out a gas meter, it exploded, burning him somewhat, and setting fire to his house.

C. D. Hess, Esq., manager of the Richings English Opera Combination, proposes to give performances in Erie on the 22d and 23d of February, provided the people of the place give him proper support. They should do so by all means.

## OHIO NEWS.

The smallpox prevails at Lancaster.

The iron furnace at Toledo, which has been idle for some months, undergoing repairs, is again in operation.

Mrs. Catharine Mark was drowned last week, while crossing the Portage river near Oak Harbor, Ottawa county.

A man by the name of Jerry Johnson was drowned in a beer vat at Deerfield, Warren county, on Sunday night.

According to reports received at the School Commissioner's office, there were built in Ohio during the year ending August 31, 1870, 645 school houses, valued at $1,391,591. Hamilton county built twenty-one school houses at a cost of $361,029; Cuyahoga, eighteen, at a cost of $89,310; Franklin, twelve, at a cost of $15,854; Lucas, seven, at a cost of $101,978; Montgomery, fourteen, at a cost of $26,732.

At Marion, a few days since, a man got drunk, and, the sidewalks being slippery, he fell. On making the second attempt to navigate he "keeled up" again, and was heard to mutter: "Folks (hic) say that (hic) the wicked stan' on (hic) slip'ry places, but I'll be (hic) cussed if I can."

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* says the outlook as to the Alliance College is not at all satisfactory to its friends. It will continue in operation until the close of the present school year, June, 1871. What will then be done has not yet been decided upon, but its friends will not let it die for want of earnest effort on their part to save it.

The Northern Ohio Poultry Association will hold an exhibition in Cleveland, commencing January 17th and continuing four days. Liberal premiums will be offered.

Mr. Simms, of Lordstown, made thirty-eight hundred gallons of sorghum molasses this last season, at 25 cents a gallon for making.

Lyman Hine, of Shalersville, Portage county, died December 16th, aged seventy-eight years. He had lived for sixty years in Shalersville, and during that time was not out of the State except once, in 1814, when he was drafted into the army and marched to Detroit.

Mrs. Coesnce and her son, of Oberlin, were made deathly sick a few days since by eating a little head cheese a kind neighbor had sent them. There was much consternation at the time, but it is concluded that no one was to blame, unless it be the hog from which the cheese was made.

The Seneca County Agricultural Society will hold an exclusively stock fair June 7th, 8th and 9th of 1871. The premiums will be $10,000, and competition will be open to the world.

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

### Attempted Assassination of Gen. Prim—Quiet Prevails in the North of China, &c., &c.

**The Attempt to Assassinate General Prim.**

LONDON, December 29.—The following dispatch, received to-day from Madrid, gives some further particulars in regard to the attempt to assassinate General Prim:

MADRID, December 28.—This evening while General Prim was proceeding from the Cortes to his residence, some individuals in the Calle Alcade fired into the carriage, wounding both the General and his Adjutant, but not dangerously. No public disturbance occurred, as the authorities took prompt measures to prevent an outbreak and arrest the assassins. Great popular indignation is manifested at this dastardly attempt to murder General Prim, which happily failed of success.

**Countermanded.**

The order of accusation against Mr. Noel for alleged complicity in the massacres committed by the Greek brigands has been countermanded.

**From China.**

Hong Kong dispatches to December 13, have been received. Quiet prevails in the north of China. It was expected that the River Peiho would soon be frozen, in which event communication by water with Tien-Tsin would be suspended.

**Marine News.**

GLASGOW, December 29.—The steamship Darien, from New York for this port, touched Moville to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 29.—The steamship Weser, from New York for Bremen, has arrived.

## CRIME.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—On Monday evening Napoleon Brown and Frank Dean were riding together on a saddle horse in Platte county, Mo., when a quarrel took place between them, which resulted in Dean stabbing Brown twenty-one times, killing him instantly. Brown was nineteen years old, and son of Judge Thomas Brown, of Buchanan county.

Reddick, who killed young Lykens near Leavenworth, Kansas, a short time since, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Leavenworth yesterday.

ELIZABETH, N. J., December 29.—Michael Drugnan, a laborer, during a quarrel with his aged mother at Elizabethport, shot her dead. He has escaped.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—The examination in the Myers murder case at Hamilton was resumed this morning, and the court room was crowded to repletion. A. P. Brewer testified that he was at the corner of the faro table; saw the scuffle and some man striking at Myers; Myers had him by the throat, but they were separated; Myers had a pistol partly drawn out when the shot was fired; he thought he saw Tom McGehan pass toward the door; saw the pistol in Myers's hand only; after Myers was down Sheeley seemed to be trying to raise him; Tom McGehan was not scuffling with Myers. J. K. Owens testified that he heard the first shot fired, and went to Myers, who cried murder. Witness started for the door, and met Garver on the way. Alexander W. Scott testified that on entering the room, before the murder, he saw Brewer setting at the faro table; saw another man; did not recognize him as Meyers; heard the scuffle and knew the quarrel was going on; heard a blow, turned around and saw men engaged in a struggle who were not in the room when he entered; only recognized two men in court who were present at that time; these were McGehan and Sheeley; saw flashes, but not of a pistol. E. S. Banister testified that he was in the room at the time; left immediately, and met Tom McGehan on the lower steps; heard four or five shots before that.

In the Myers murder case examination was resumed this afternoon. Several witnesses were examined without eliciting anything with reference to the guilt of the parties on trial. Physicians gave testimony relative to the injuries, from which it appears that Myers was wounded in five places in the head, besides being shot in the breast. After this the prosecution rested the case. A number of unimportant witnesses were examined by the defense. Philip Tony testified that he did not give Sheeley a slung shot. The argument was opened by Prosecuting Attorney J. W. Wilson, who said he had received an anonymous communication saying that if he did not do his duty he would stretch hemp. He regarded these threats as pusillanimous and contemptible. He held that the State had shown that the defendants had been in company much of the afternoon, first at the Hamilton saloon inquiring for Peter Schwab, then later at Lingler's saloon, where Joe Sheeley, one of them, got a slung-shot. Next they are found marching in single file through the American saloon, speaking not a word, but going straight up stairs. In two minutes later the whole eight in that room were on the street, except Myers, who lay dying there alone. When these men went up they went about their work in a systematic manner. A master captain was their leader. They attacked Myers in front, rear and right and left flanks at once. Myers received his death shot on a chair, but they knew it would not do to leave him there. There would have been more dead men in that house if Myers had not been finished. He was beaten down; he was murdered because he was the only man Tomy McGehan ever feared. [A cry of "Good," uproarious.] The Court with difficulty suppressed applause. Myers was killed in his chair at the very beginning of the melee, otherwise these five men never could have brought him down to a sitting position, as Dr. Huber described him to be in. No theory that Myers shot himself will hold. His clothing refutes that, by the bullet holes in his vest and pants. Mr. Wilson was cheered upon closing his argument. Ransford Smith spoke for the defense. He said that in many years' experience in criminal courts, this was the first instance in which he had ever known counsel applauded during an argument. He knew the people were excited, but hoped that the court would not be influenced by popular feeling. If the people wished to take the matter in their own hands, they would do better to stop all legal proceedings and organize a town meeting. Smith argued that the presumption of conspiracy was not strongly sustained, indeed not at all by the evidence in regard to the conduct of defendants during the afternoon. There was positive evidence contradicting that of Cohen that Young had given Sheeley a slung-shot at Lingler's. Then the man who stood behind Brewer with his hands on his (Brewer's) shoulder just before the shooting, was not Tom McGehan, but Aleck Scott. By the testimony of Scott it appears that all shots were fired from the center of the room. No one but Myers had a pistol. Four of the chambers of Myers's pistol were discharged. By the first ball from this Myers shot himself, by the second he shot Sheeley, and the remaining two he discharged in the ceiling and bare boards in the room. C. S. Symmes followed for the prosecution. He referred to the evidence locating all the accused in the room where the murder was committed. He traced the circumstances of the party being together at various places during the afternoon, their silence on their way to the room, their non-participation in the game, and their profound, speechless silence up to the time of, and during the melee. Tom McGehan fired the shot that felled Myers, then ran to the door, and seeing Myers standing, fired at him, missed him and hit Sheely. [Shouts and applause from outside the bar.] Mr. Symmes—I hope there'll be no more of that. C. L. Vallandigham—Let it go on; I'll attend to it directly. Symmes—It is exceedingly annoying to me. Vallandigham—If it isn't now, it will be before morning. Mr. Symmes continued for some time on a very able argument. Thomas Millikin followed for the defense: First, for the offense to be made a bailable one. He denounces the cheering as an outrage upon law and decency. Those who do so violate the law, which says persons shall have a fair trial. He characterizes the argument by the prosecuting attorney as an appeal, not to the Court, but to the passions of bystanders. The effect was seen in the applause elicited from the crowd. This drinking together was not strange. It was Christmas night, and a time when many men are to be found drinking together. There were not suspicious circumstances. The speaker proceeded to show that the theory of the prosecution in regard to how Myers was killed was fallacious. His theory was that of the other counsel for the defense—that is, that Myers shot himself in attempting to draw his pistol. There was no evidence that any one of these men shot Myers, while the presumption that he shot himself was very great. Adjourned.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—John Bell Crockett, grandson of Davy Crockett, was found murdered on his trading boat at Brady's Landing, five miles above here on the Arkansas shore, yesterday. His head was horribly crushed with an iron bar, which was found lying near a door which was locked. The boat had been plundered, and it is evident the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery. No clue to the murderer.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 29.—Wm. Lentz struck a man named Valentine in Perry township, seven miles from this city, yesterday, with an ax, cutting his left hand in two places, from which he bled to death to-day. Lentz has thus far escaped without his hat.

Wm. Hinkley, a boiler maker from Louisville, was arrested this evening on a charge of bigamy. His Louisville wife came here at noon and made the charge that he married one Sarah Bahill here about a month ago.

## NEWS SUMMARY

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

Advices from St. Domingo to the 20th contain the following news: Gen. Cabral was in the neighborhood of San Juan with 800 half-starved men. Stories are sent *via* St. Thomas and Puerto Plata announcing that the revolutionary movements were mere inventions. The government of St. Domingo accepts its rates at the Custom House at seventy per cent. discount, but a law had been promulgated that duties shall in future be paid in gold. American provisions were plentiful. The United States steamer Yantic, in returning from her trip to assist in laying the Aspinwall cable, ran ashore at the entrance of the harbor of St. Domingo, with a full head of steam on. It would be necessary to discharge her armament and coal to get her afloat.

The Apaches are active, and committing many murders and running off large herds of cattle in the vicinity of Tucson, Arizona. On December 18th the freight train of Tully, Ochoca & Delong, *en route* to Camp Goodwin, about thirty miles east of Tucson, was attacked by a large party of Indians. After a sharp fight, in which Martin Rivera was killed and two others wounded, the Indians got away with the oxen. The wounded men were brought to Tucson.

Benjamin Graff, a retail dry goods dealer in Cincinnati, made an assignment yesterday. His assets will not exceed $5,000.

The internal revenue receipts in Chicago for the past eleven months foot up $7,984,081, being $218,882 in excess of the amount received the previous year.

The flouring mill of George Smith, at Watertown, Wisconsin, was burned Wednesday night, including several thousand bushels of wheat. Loss forty thousand dollars; insurance twenty-one thousand five hundred.

Nathaniel Blanchard, an enterprising and respected citizen of Chicago, while ascending the roof of his own mill on the opposite side of the river, lost his foothold and fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and was almost instantly killed.

Suit was commenced at Cincinnati yesterday against Mills W. Sansser, principal, and Charles M. Buchanan and Levi J. Workum, sureties, for $87,000, due on a bond given for the faithful performance of duties as distiller, the conditions, it is claimed, having been broken by Sansser. A suit has been commenced, also, against G. E. and H. G. McFadden, for the recovery of $22,200 penalty for the failure to fix stamps to perfumery sold.

A committee of three goes to Washington from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to urge the removal of obstructions to Western importation under the port of entry law. Hon. Benj. Eggleston has been added to this and the Louisville Canal Committees.

The total number of deaths in Chicago during the year have been 7,351, being 179 less than the previous year.

A St. Louis telegram says: "A dispatch from Fort Scott, Kansas, says that Colonel Merrill received orders from the War Department yesterday, instructing him to remove all the settlers from the Miami Indian reservation, in that State, at once. There are from three to four thousand settlers upon these lands. Lalygena, a thriving town of twelve hundred inhabitants, is also on the same land, and must share the same fate. The reservation embraces seventy thousand acres of the finest lands in Kansas, much of it well improved, with good houses, farms and growing orchards. This order has evidently been secured through fraud and misrepresentation by a member of the Indian ring, who are known to be interested in having settlers removed in order that they may sell the lands and pocket the proceeds. Colonel Merrill goes up to-night and will be followed by one company of United States cavalry to-morrow."

Assistant State Cattle Commissioner Day, of New York, reports a thousand head of diseased cattle in Dutchess county. He states that the milk business of the country is seriously endangered.

A blast of 60,000 pounds of powder was successfully exploded in the Blue Point Gravel Gold Mine yesterday afternoon, and the gold bearing earth, 200 feet square and seventy-five feet deep, lifted twenty feet and completely shattered. This is the greatest mining blast ever fired in California.

A meeting of the creditors of the American Plow Manufacturing Company, whose suspension has been announced, was held in Boston yesterday, at which a disposition was manifested to favor the granting of an extension of three, six and nine months. The suspension, in some degree, is attributed to the failure of Treadwell & Co., a large hardware house in San Francisco.

The river tonnage at the port of St. Louis the past year was 1,164,989 tons; quantity of freight brought to the city by the St. Louis and St. Paul line of packets the past season 764,307 tons.

At St. Louis yesterday the weather was still cold, the mercury being below the freezing point all day. Vehicles of all discriptions were crossing the river on ice above the bridge piers.

The eastward bound night express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad ran off the track at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning at Buger station, seventy-five miles west of St. Louis, and completely wrecked the express and baggage car. Wm. Heim, of Atchison, Kansas, express messenger, was seriously, and the baggage master slightly hurt. The accident was caused by the sinking of the sill on which the switch rests, and although the indicator was properly placed, the switch rail did not connect with the rail of the main track. One of the locomotive wheels was torn off, and the engine ran some three hundred yards over the frozen ground. The express car ran into a freight train on the side track, badly injuring its engine and leaving hardly a vestige of itself, while the baggage car was hurled down the embankment. But for the breaking of the couplings a terrible loss of life would have resulted, as the train was running at a high rate of speed, and had some two hundred passengers on board. The damage to the train is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000.

At the summit of Mount Washington yesterday at 7 P. M. the barometer stood 23,037, being a fall since last report of 3.67, and the thermometer was one degree above zero; relative humidity 41-100; wind north; velocity of wind 54 miles per hour; weather clear all day; the wind increased since morning from 36 to 54 miles per hour, accompanied by a rapid fall of the barometer.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New Haven Home Insurance Company was held yesterday, in that city, and the following facts elicited: That the stock has never been over $400,000, though nominally $1,000,000; that the company reported in 1867 funds which it never possessed, and that at the present time its indebtedness exceeds its assets about $200,000. It was voted that all agents be notified to stop issuing policies, this order taking effect from the hour of its passage. A committee of five was appointed, with the aid of two lawyers, to investigate its affairs, and report on Saturday, December 31st, as a basis for further action.

## CITY MATTERS.

### EMBEZZLEMENT OF TAX FUNDS.

### Arrest and Commitment of D. B. Ferguson, for Aiding and Abetting a Defalcation.

Joshua Splane yesterday appeared before Alderman Floyd, and made an information against David B. Ferguson, charging him with being accessory to the defalcation of Joseph Zeigler, a former tax collector of the Tenth ward. Zeigler had given or loaned to Ferguson, from time to time, about eighteen hundred dollars of the taxes collected by him, which were not refunded, and, as is alleged, caused Zeigler to become a defaulter. Splane was one of the sureties, and the money was made of them. Ferguson gave Zeigler a written acknowledgement that he had received the amount stated, but he never paid it over. The information is made under the sixty-fifth section of the penal code, which makes it a misdemeanor for any officer charged with the collection or safe keeping of public money to misapply the same, or fail to pay it over when legally called upon. It is also made a misdemeanor for any person to aid, abet, or to be in any way accessory to said misappropriation or defalcation; and it was under this last clause that Ferguson was arrested. Bail was demanded in $3,000, and in default the accused was committed to jail for trial.

It will be remembered that he was tried for embezzlement at the last term of the Criminal Court, and acquitted, the indictment having been defective. The penalty for aiding and abetting is the same as that prescribed for embezzlement—a fine equal to the amount embezzled, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years. Ferguson was elected a Justice of the Peace in Mount Washington borough about a year ago.

**New Educational Institution.**

There arrived in our city recently a colony of French ladies, belonging to the Ursuline Order, who had been compelled by the war to flee from France. They are all highly accomplished scholars, and experienced teachers, having been connected for several years with one of the best academies in Europe, located in the city of Havre. Some of these ladies belong to noble families in Europe, but they have abjured the world, and vowed to spend their lives in the work of education. They have opened at No. 10 Eighth street an institution for the education of young ladies, where they will teach all branches of English and French, vocal and instrumental music, drawing, wax flowers, embroidery, fancy needle work, plain sewing, etc. All denominations will be received, and parents are assured that no attempt will be made to give a bias to the religious faith of any pupil. The terms of tuition are reasonable, as will be seen by reference to their circular, to be found in another column.

**The Kellogg Grand Concerts.**

The first of the Kellogg grand concerts will be given at Mercantile Library Hall this evening. The Western tour of Miss Kellogg has thus far proved a grand ovation, immense crowds flocking to hear her wherever she has sung. She is accompanied by Mr. James M. Wehli, probably, since the death of Gottschalk, the greatest living pianist; Mr. William Macdonald, a fine tenor; Sig. Randolfi, baritone, who made the tour of the country with Ole Bull; and Mr. George W. Colby, well known here as a talented musical director. We look for our people to turn out *en masse* to hear Miss Kellogg, acknowledged by all to be incomparably the ablest American singer before the public.

Those who have not yet secured seats can do so at Kleber & Bro.'s music store, No. 122 Wood street.

THE real cause of the present war in Europe is not generally known. It seems that Bismarck had contracted for all the Cream Ale that Pier Dannals & Co. could spare. This left Emperor Louis out in the cold, and he wouldn't stand it. He told the Count he must throw over his monopoly or fight; but Bismarck is not the man to give up a good thing, particularly when he sees his way through. This was the *casus belli* which has changed the political aspect of Europe.

**Ask for Marvin's Superior Cracker Meal,**
In one pound papers. Bakery, 91 and 93 Liberty street. MWF

**Buy Jenkins's Snow Flake.**
Every family should use it.

**Ærated Crackers.**
Something new. Sold by all grocers. MWF

## MARRIED:

MORROW—GLASS—On Thursday, December 8th, 1870, by the Rev. T. H. Hanna, JULIEN MORROW to CLARA ELLA GLASS, daughter of the late Colonel John P. Glass.

## DIED.

SMITH—Wednesday evening, December 28th, at 6 o'clock, at his residence, on the Brownsville road, E. G. SMITH, son of J. C. Smith, of Hazelwood, in the thirtieth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle William Day, No. 77 Thirteenth street, Birmingham, FRIDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WARFIELD—On Thursday morning, December 29th, in Baltimore, Mrs. MARY H. WARFIELD, widow of Daniel Warfield, Jr., and daughter of Lewis Hutchinson, deceased.

KENNEDY—On Tuesday, December 27, at his residence, No. 15 Second avenue, at 1 o'clock, THOMAS KENNEDY, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BENNETT—On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, ANN, wife of Daniel Bennett.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, in Baldwin township, at 11 o'clock on FRIDAY MORNING, 30th inst. Carriages will leave Birmingham at 10 o'clock, from H. B. Miller's Livery Stable, on Carson street.

MALONEY—On Wednesday, December 28th, at 7 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM MALONEY.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 83 Wylie street, on FRIDAY MORNING, the 30th inst., at 9 o'clock, to proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up. Funeral from thence to St. Mary's Cemetery.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—A PRACTICAL Double Entry Bookkeeper of experience, with good reference, wants employment in any good Mercantile, Manufacturing or Banking House. Salary moderate. Address CHAS. BOYLE, 203 Bedford avenue, corner of Cassett street.

WANTED TO LOAN $100,000 ON Mortgages, secured by Real Estate, in large or small sums. Address Lock Box No. 39, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR PACIFIC and Atlantic Telegraph Stock, at a fair figure. G. STOY, No. 102 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN With good recommendations for honesty, &c., can find a Situation to learn the Grocery Business by calling at 227 Penn street.

WANTED—SITUATION—A PRACTICAL Bookkeeper desires a Situation from January 1. References given. Address E., this office.

WANTED—A SMALL SET OF BOOKS—To write up during the evenings. Reference, present employers. Address Bookkeeper, German Lock Box 380.

WANTED—SITUATION IN A GOOD Business House, by a Young Man of ability and experience, having a few thousand dollars to invest. Can give good reference. Address L. J. H., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property. MWF THOS. K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS TIME-KEEPER or Shipping Clerk in an Iron Works, (has had three years experience), or as Clerk in a Retail Grocery Store. Can give good references as to ability, character, &c. Address Box 229, Parker's Landing, Pa.

WANTED—TENANTS—FOR SEVERAL Good Rooms in Dispatch Building, from April 1st. For terms apply to Mrs. J. HERRON FOSTER, 202 South avenue, Allegheny.

WANTED—MEN—A FEW ENERGETIC and responsible Young Men with a small sum of money to invest, can find constant and profitable employment by addressing R. D., this office.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT—A Practical Engineer, who has had experience in the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, to take charge of a moderate size works and small wells in West Virginia. None need apply but a Reliable, Competent, Conscientious Man. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, JOHN THOMPSON, care of Col. Wetherell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

## WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMEN—FIFTY COMPETENT Salesmen on a stated salary (not commission) to sell the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. WM. SUMNER & CO., 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMEN—IMMEDIATELY, two good, energetic Salesmen. Inquire at 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men and Boys want all kinds of work. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street.

## WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL "PHYSICAL Life of Man and Woman; or, Advice to Maiden, Wife, Husband and Son." A plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, containing information of the very highest importance to every man and woman. It is authoritative, contains the latest revelations of science on the subject treated, and, while plain and direct, is entirely unexceptionable in tone and language. We want agents everywhere for this work. For Circular, with terms, address PARMELEE & CO., 181 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—TO LET A SECOND-story Room, furnished, suitable for Gentleman and Wife, or Two Single Gentlemen, at No. 103 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING—WANTED FOR A YOUNG Lady going to School, in a private family, where she may have the use of the Piano. Address T. F. L., Allegheny city.

BOARDING—LARGE SECOND STORY front Room, furnished or unfurnished, with Boarding, for a Gentleman and Wife or two Single Gentlemen; House located on Penn street. Address M. B. M., this office.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RIVER LOT—A LOT 72 Feet front on Duquesne Way, above Marbury street, by 270 feet to an alley. Good location for Lumber, Oil or Metal. Apply to JOHN WAY, Jr., Sewickleyville, Pa.

FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT Room, in a private family, near the Suspension Bridge. Room is large and supplied with Gas. Address E. D., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS in a private family in Allegheny, about three minutes' walk from either Suspension or Hand street bridges. Rooms large and pleasant, and supplied with Gas. Can be had either furnished or unfurnished. Address W. A., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Room on First Floor Dispatch Building, from April next. Apply to Mrs. J. HERRON FOSTER, 202 South avenue, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Warehouse, No. 185 Liberty street. Possession given immediately.

FOR RENT—A LARGE ROOM IN 59 Fourth avenue, suitable for an Insurance Office. Apply at Western Savings Bank.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY LIGHTED third story Room, in Jas. T. Brady & Co.'s Bank Building, corner Fourth and Wood streets, 29 feet by 80. For terms apply to JAS. T. BRADY & CO. tf

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALLEGHENY PARK PROPERTY—One Dwelling of 12 Rooms and two of 6 Rooms each. Inquire of J. H. & C. B. DAVIS, 58 Ferry street. tf

FEATHERS—4,000 POUNDS PRIME Live Geese Feathers, in store and arriving, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., No. 80 Water street.

FOR SALE—DRIED PEACHES—8,000 Pounds Bright Halves, in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co., 80 Water street.

DRIED APPLES—4,000 POUNDS IN quantities to suit purchasers. ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

FOR SALE—50,000 LBS. NEW BRIGHT Bacon Shoulders, fresh from smoke house, for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 23 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other House, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. F

FOR SALE—BY SHENANGO FURNACE Company, West Middlesex, Pa.—2 Slide Valve Engines, Cylinders each 20 inches by 40 inches, set on Heavy Box Bed Plates, all in good order.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Burke and Barnes Safe for sale—Can be seen at 157 Liberty street.

TO HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS—6 Half Barrels, 50 Kegs, 10 Kits Soused Pigs Feet. Also, 10 Kits Soused Tripe, and 10 Kits Lamb Tongues. For sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds, for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No 127 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand, for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & Co., corner Marion and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STOCK—One Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock of the U. S. Proprietary Medicine Co. Par value $50 per share. F. E. Suire, President and Manager; George Meldrum, Vice President; Samuel R. Bates, Secretary and Treasurer.

Will sell for Five Dollars per Share Cash, or will trade for unimproved property or whisky. Present condition of the Company, as shown by F. E. Suire & Co.: Liabilities $61,737. Assets $114,231. For further particulars apply to PRINCE & WALTON, P. O. Box 1,357, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—HOTEL—TWO MILES above McKeesport, on the Monongahela river, known as the Bank Exchange, a Stone Building, containing 22 Rooms. The House is in a desirable locality, with a splendid Spring of Water in the basement. Also, four Frame Dwelling Houses, nearly new, with two Acres of Land, on which is the Steamboat Landing known as Camden Landing. For particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises, WILLIAM CHADWICK, or GEO. KENNEDY, 165 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—ROLLING MILL, NAIL Factory, Furnace, Forge, Mineral and Agricultural Lands. The Valuable Property known as that of the Juniata Iron Manufacturing Company, located in Blair county, Pennsylvania, is now offered for sale, together or in part. It consists of a large Merchant and Plate Rolling Mill and Nail Factory in Hollidaysburg, a large Furnace and Forge, at McKee's Gap, six miles south of Hollidaysburg. An interest in a large tract of Bituminous Coal Land, near Gallitzin Tunnel, Pennsylvania Railroad; the right to mine and use the Iron Ore necessary for one Furnace from the celebrated Bloomfield Mines, and the exclusive right to mine, use and sell the vein of soft Fossil Iron Ore, extending some twelve miles along Dunning and Short Mountains, from which vein it has been estimated that two million tons of Superior Ore can be mined.

The Rolling Mill and Nail Factory are equal, if not superior in structure, &c., to any Works of the kind in the country, having been built without regard to cost, and are located directly on the line of the Railroad.

The Furnace has a capacity to produce from Seventy-five to Eighty Tons of Pig Iron per week, is nearly new, and can be put into operation at a trifling cost. The Forge is One of the Best in the Country. Connected with the Furnace and Forge are all the Necessary Buildings, &c., and some Fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, One Hundred and Forty Acres of which is Cleared and in a High State of Cultivation. The Cove Railroad will, in a very short time, be completed to the Gap Works, making it one of the best Iron Properties in the country. The Fossil Ore, right alone, will be a fortune to any one who may purchase. It has been so far developed as to establish beyond a doubt its value both as to quantity and quality. It has just been made accessible to market by the new railroad which runs parallel with it for several miles.

The present owners of the property wish to sell, and can give satisfactory reasons therefor. Persons wishing to invest in an Iron Property will find this an opportunity of doing so the equal of which is seldom presented. Call on or address A. K. BELL, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on security in Allegheny county, in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Apply at the Real Estate Room of CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice.

## FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

PARTIAL LIST OF HOUSES, LOTS, Farms, Stores, Business Chances, Manufacturing Sites, Mills, City and Suburban Property, for sale by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice, and fully described, with many hundred more, in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. Send for a copy. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Sale—two new well-finished Brick Houses, of Hall, 6 Rooms and Bath-room; Gas and Water, and all the modern improvements, situated on Bedford avenue, will be sold low, and on long credit. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice.

| | Price. |
|---|---|
| Country Store, Mahoning county Ohio | $ 1,500 |
| 1,500 Acres Timber Land, Somerset county, Pa | $10 per acre |
| Farm, 84¼ Acres, Allegheny county, Pa | 35 per acre |
| 6½ Acres, Allegheny county, Pa | 4,000 |
| Farm, 266 Acres, Hancock county, W. Va | 12,000 |
| Farm, 200 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa | 9,000 |
| Grist Mill, 30 or 40 acres, Hancock county, W. Va | 6,000 |
| Patent for sale, or exchanged for real estate | 5,000 |
| Good Tavern Stand and 50 Acres, Grundy county, Tenn | 1,050 |
| Neat Dwelling, City | 3,400 |
| Neat Dwelling, City | 3,000 |
| Country Store for Sale or Rent | 8,000 |
| Manufacturing Site, City | 60,000 |
| Business Stand and Residence | 9,000 |
| Manufacturing Property, Connellsville, Pa | |
| 5 Dwelling Houses, Allegheny City | 12,000 |
| Farm, 106 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa | 13,000 |
| Farm, 415 Acres, Fayette county, Pa | 4,500 |
| Country village Store and Residence | 2,700 |
| City Residence, Allegheny City | 5,000 |
| Farm, 121 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa | 12,000 |
| Building Site or Garden Spot, 2 Acres, Sewickley borough | 6,500 |
| Country Village Store and 1-2 Acre, New Waterford, O | 3,300 |
| Two Lots, Suburbs, Wilkinsburg, Pa | 700 |
| Houses and Lots, Allegheny City | 5,500 |
| Suburban Residence, East Liberty | 10,000 |
| Grist Mill, Lawrence county, Pa | 12,000 |
| Planing Mill, Westmoreland county, Pa | 4,000 |
| Suburban Residence, East Liberty | 7,500 |
| Fine Fruit Farm, 90 Acres, Crawford county, Pa | 7,200 |
| Butcher Stand, Moundsville, W. Va | 3,600 |
| Distillery, Flouring Mill, Saw Mill, Store, &c | 40,000 |
| Virginia Plantation, 535 Acres, Bedford county, Va | 25,000 |
| Suburban Lot, Hazlewood, 23d Ward, city | 2,500 |
| One Acre of Grapes, Allegheny City | 4,000 |
| Country Residence, Allegheny county, Pa | 6,000 |
| Mills, Dwellings, 15 Acres, Lawrence county, Pa | 8,000 |
| Business Opening, Ohio | 9,500 |
| Farm 160 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa | 21,000 |
| Farm 150 Acres, Clearfield county, Pa | 4,500 |
| 115 Acres of Coal, Panhandle Railroad | 20,000 |
| Cliff street Residence, city | 17,000 |
| Farm 125 Acres, Lawrence county, Pa | 24,500 |
| 440 Acres Coal and Timber Land, Cambria county, Pa | 17,600 |
| Suburban Building Site | 3,500 |
| Farm, 100 Acres, Armstrong county, Pa | 9,000 |
| 1,500 Acres Missouri Land, for sale or exchange | $2 50 per acre |
| Farm, 78 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa | 9,500 |
| 80 Acre Farm, Grist and Saw Mill, Ohio | 4,500 |
| Farm for Rent, of 160 Acres, near the City | |
| Country Residence and 6 Acres, Blairsville, Pa | 8,000 |
| Farm, 120 Acres, Allegheny county, Pa | 2,000 |
| Farm, 186 Acres, Washington county, Pa | 21,000 |
| Family Grocery, Allegheny City | |
| Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Farm 76 Acres | 8,000 |
| Building Lots and Manufacturing Site | |
| Manufacturing Site, 23½ Acres | $300 per Acre |
| Farm, 56¾ Acres, Washington county, Pa | 5,650 |
| Farm, 150 Acres, Indiana county, Pa | 8,000 |
| 10 Lots, 4 Frame Houses, 13th Ward, City | 9,000 |
| Lumbering Property, 1,700 Acres and Saw Mill | 30,000 |
| Farm, 161 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa | 10,000 |
| Building Lot, Eleventh Ward, City | 700 |
| Farm, 150 Acres, Westmoreland county, Pa | 6,000 |
| Grist Mill and 27 Acres, Ohio | 5,500 |
| Country Residence, Beaver county, Pa | 6,000 |
| House and Lot, City | 5,500 |
| House and Lot, Beaver county, Pa | 2,000 |
| Country Residence, Rochester, Pa | 5,500 |
| Stock Farm, Indiana county, Pa | $45 per Acre |
| 250 Acres Timber Land, Tennessee | 1,200 |
| Farm, 106 Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio | 10,000 |
| Farm, 21½ Acres, Columbiana county, Ohio | 5,000 |
| Farm, 207 Acres, Beaver county, Pa | $65 per Acre |

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of EBENEZER BREWER, late of Haysville, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of said county. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to the undersigned, at the office of E. L. Goodwin, corner of Eighth (8th) street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
JAMES P. BREWER.

December 29, 1870.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the firm of

JOHNSON, SATLER & McCOY

Will present them at the Lawrence Savings Bank for adjustment.

W. W. YOUNG, Receiver.

Pittsburgh, December 29th, 1870.

S. L. VERA,
PATERN AND MODEL-MAKER,
Corner Twentieth Street and Mulberry Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ CIRCULAR OF "LES DAMES URSULINES" TO THE PUBLIC.—The sad circumstances of the present war in France unfortunately compelled us to flee from our community and take refuge in our families; but as Religious we must necessarily follow our vocation, which is the education of youth, and hearing that America offered a wide field for this purpose, we were thus induced to leave our country. On our arrival here we applied to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, whose unlimited generosity immediately received us with open arms, tendering us his benevolent protection, and locating us in this his Episcopal city of Pittsburgh.

The excessive kindness of this good Bishop, whilst greatly alleviating our sorrow at leaving our country, has doubly increased our desire to correspond fully with his intentions, by devoting ourselves entirely to the instruction of youth in this city.

We then rely on your generosity and sympathy to intrust to our care those who are dearest to the heart of a parent, and we hope to justify this confidence, and that by the fruit you shall knew the tree. Of the ladies belonging to our community two are English, one American and five are French. Thus we have every facility for teaching both the English and French languages.

Pupils of all denominations will be received and parents may rest assured that no influence of a religious nature will be exercised over their children, our chief aim being to inculcate in the minds of youth, solid principles of a good moral and polished education. All branches of the English and French languages will be taught. Music, vocal and instrumental. Drawing, Wax Flowers, Embroidering. All kinds of fancy needlework and plain sewing, etc., etc.

TERMS.

English Class, $20 per quarter.
French and English, $25 per quarter.
Vocal music, $20 per quarter.
Instrumental music, $15 per quarter.
Drawing, $10 per quarter.
Wax flowers, embroidering and all kinds of fancy needlework, each $10 per quarter.

NOTE.—The French language exclusively will also be taught to young ladies who have already finished their English education.

The terms will be according to the number of classes taught in the week, and to the number of pupils who may club together.

For further particulars apply to the Lady Superioress at the institution, No. 10 Eighth street.

## NOTICES.

☞ FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK, CARSON STREET, EAST BIRMINGHAM, PA.—An Election for 7 Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.
HENRY F. VOIGT, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.—ELECTION—An Election for Twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 9th, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 29, 1870.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, for the election of Directors, will be held on the second THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 10 Sixth street.
A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

☞ BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—ELECTION—An election for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, No. 81 Fourth avenue, on MONDAY, January 9th, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 28, 1870.

☞ OFFICE HOUSE OF REFUGE WESTERN PENNA., No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, will be held at the Office of the Institution, No. 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, on

**Monday, the 2d Day of January, 1871,**

Between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, Noon, to hear the Report of the Board of Managers, and to Elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board.
JAMES B. D. MEEDS, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 23, 1870.

☞ NOTICE—THE PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, having a cash Capital of Eighty-four Thousand Dollars, and located in the city of Pittsburgh, hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next Session thereof, for additional corporate powers, to wit: For authority to exercise Banking or Discounting privileges by investing or employing their capital and assets in the purchase and discounting of Promissory Notes and other Negotiable Paper and make Loans upon the like security.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
September 8, 1870. F

☞ NOTICE TO RIVER MEN.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Span, from the Sharpsburg end of the Bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, is Obstructed by the Fallen Span, and all River Men are Cautioned against Running Through this span.
tf KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMPANY.

☞ MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

☞ MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Inclined Plane Company, will be held at the Rooms of the Misses Fulton's, No. 97 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, on the Second MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of President, Secretary and Treasurer and Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and such other business as may be presented.
JOHN L. AWL, Secretary.

☞ MONONAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at the Office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Officers and Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, and other business. The Polls will be open until 4 o'clock P. M.
W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

☞ ELECTION—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company).—An Election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 10th of January next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 19, 1870.

☞ FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK.—The annual Election for Seven Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.
F. L. STEVENSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 11, 1870. tf

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ROBT. J. STONEY, Cashier.
December 10, 1870.

☞ CITY BANK—THE ANNUAL election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. N. MORGAN, Cashier.
December 12, 1870.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK.—An election for nine Directors of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 10, 1870.

☞ TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Eleven Directors will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1870.

☞ PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—The annual election for Nine Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.
JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 10, 1870.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—ELECTION.—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Nine Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1871, the 10th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 9, 1870.

☞ EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
A. LONG, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 10, 1870.

☞ GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for Nine Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, December 16, 1870.

☞ PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company (formerly Monongahela Valley Railroad), will be held at their office, No. 61 Fourth avenue, second floor of M. and M. Bank Building, on the Second MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President and Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
J. R. JAQUES, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 19, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO. and H. OPPENHEIMER & CO., No. 80 WOOD STREET, having been dissolved, they offer their

**Whole Stock of Goods,**
**AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,**
CONSISTING OF

**English and French Cloths, Doeskins, Beavers, Chinchillas, Foreign and Domestic Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings and Furnishing Goods, together with a large stock of Ready-made Clothing.**

ALL OF THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

DISSOLUTION—The Firm of KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO. and H. OPPENHEIMER & CO., has this day dissolved by mutual consent, H. OPPENHEIMER retiring from the firm. The business will be carried on as heretofore under the name and style of
KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO.
Pittsburgh, December 30, 1870.

**Dissolution of Copartnership**

The Partnership heretofore existing between ALLEN KIRKPATRICK and JNO. J. McDERMOTT, under the name of ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, at 231 Liberty street.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK,
JNO. J. McDERMOTT.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 13, 1870.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY AND SEED BUSINESS will be continued at 231 LIBERTY STREET, by the undersigned, where we shall be glad to meet our former customers and others desiring Goods in our line.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 13, 1870.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO., I take pleasure in recommending my former partner to the patronage of the Trade.
JNO. J. McDERMOTT.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JACOB EICHER and JAMES S. ROBISON, under the name and style of EICHER & ROBISON, was dissolved on Wednesday, the 28th of December, 1870, by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JACOB EICHER, at the old stand, at Fleming Station, Kilbuck township, Allegheny county, Pa., to whom, at which place, all debts are to be paid, and all claims, duly authenticated, are to be presented for payment.
JACOB EICHER.
JAMES S. ROBISON.

SALE OF PARTNERSHIP INTEREST.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that I have sold all my interest in the firm of Page, Zellers & Duff to Benjamin Page, a Copartner, and that I am no longer a member of said firm.
WM. S. McKEE.
November 21, 1870.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FINE SHIRTS,
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Fine All-Wool Underwear;
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White and Red Flannel Underwear;
Perforated Buckskin Underwear.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR!
New and Desirable Goods,
FOR
**Holiday Presents.**
Bargains, Bargains.

Work Boxes at Cost;
Cigar Stands, at Cost;
Wax and China Dolls;
Initial Handkerchiefs, at Cost;
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Point Lace Handkerchiefs, at Cost;
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FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

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(LATE MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)
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Manufacturers of ABEL'S PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS and GLYCERMEL OF ROSES, for Chapped Faces, Hands and Lips.

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**CARPETS.**
NEW YEARS,
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HOLIDAY
MATTINGS,
WINTER DRUGGETS!!
CALL AND SEE.

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21 FIFTH AVENUE.

# The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1870.

The affair of seizing a number of English vessels and sinking them on the Seine, by the Prussians, to render the river unnavigable by the French, is to be settled by an apology to England and indemnity to the owners. This, however, don't remove the vessels; and probably it was the cheapest if not the only way the Prussians could accomplish their purpose. They simply wanted the vessels. They took them, and now propose to pay for them, and make as many apologies as England may desire.

Those who know how impossible it is for the Prussians to bombard Paris before capturing the first line of French forts, will not be surprised to hear the report that not only has the bombardment not been commenced, but is not likely to very soon. If Paris is taken at all, it seems certain that it must be by starving the city out. Meanwhile the French will be active, and probably will to some extent make good the boast of their ability to bring two millions of men into the field. The starving out process appears to necessitate the very delay needed to consolidate and discipline the French levies. To say nothing of the state of affairs in Germany, the prospect for the Prussians just now cannot be said to be one of as much certainty as formerly.

It may be that we are so accustomed in this city and neighborhood to having our streets and roads cross the railroads at a common grade, that practice has made our people perfect in escaping the perils experienced elsewhere on that account. Nevertheless experience is sometimes at fault, and the accident that cost the life of that distinguished philanthropist, the Rev. Collins Stone, of Hartford, may be repeated sooner than we expect on Liberty street, or in the vicinity of the Union depot. At Hartford the train was running neither faster nor slower than usual, but Mr. Stone miscalculated, when he thought he could drive his horse across the track before the cars could come, and his life paid for the mistake that may be paralleled any day in Pittsburgh.

The appointment of a commission, should the House agree to the Senate resolution, as it probably will, to inquire into certain "conditions precedent" relative to San Domingo, should not be accepted as indicating for a certainty the passage of annexation resolutions. Any attempt to make this a party question will also be a mistake, and the timely warnings of the Republican press, accompanied as they are with many regrets at the indications of such a purpose, should be heeded. Information is what is needed. When it comes, the action of Congress should be free from party considerations and solely with reference to sound policy for the country. If Republicans are found differing, they should be permitted to do so, and any talk about penalties will be nonsensical in the extreme. The very zeal with which annexation is urged has furnished the opponents of the measure with the means of exciting suspicion concerning motives. If there are proofs that there is something corrupt in the business, the opponents of the measure should be prepared with them. Unless these are forthcoming, supporters and opponents of the measure should be held as equally honest, and this difference of views should subject neither to threats of penalties or displeasure from any quarter.

We understand that our remarks of Wednesday in regard to the obstructions caused to our coal trade by the bars at Glasshouse and at Merriman, have caused some misapprehension as to the exact state of affairs, which we hasten to correct. Though nothing has yet been done at these two places, contracts for their improvement were let in September last, and the work will be accomplished before the close of the next season. Owing to the impossibility of telling in advance what will be the state of water in the river, it is necessary to give contractors a wide margin. The same person got the contracts for dredging at Merriman's and at Deadman's, and selected the latter point as the first one to be attended to on account of the greater danger of working at the former during the season for coal towing. As soon as work can be resumed the dredging at Deadman's will be completed and then Merriman will be taken in hand. The bar at Glasshouse is to be improved by closing the channel passing to the left of Brunot's Island. The contractor has gone to work vigorously and has already quarried 2,000 yards of stone for this dam. Owing to the delays in passing the appropriation bill, and the additional delays in advertising and awarding contracts which are imposed by the laws, it was impossible to get enough stone this season to justify the commencing of the dam. There is no doubt, however, that the work will be completed within the limit set in the contract. Let our coal men then be patient, recollecting that time and opportunity are both needed to complete any extensive work, and we will guarantee that before this time next year both Glasshouse and Merriman will cease to trouble them. If the improvements contemplated do not give relief we feel assured that such additional measures will be taken as will do so.

## MOST WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.

Among the first bills introduced into Congress at its present session, and which, after the holidays should receive attention, are two for the repeal of the income tax. We are not acquainted with the details of either of these measures, but the main idea they each embody—repeal—commends itself to the good wishes of the great body of the American people, and is indorsed by sound policy and the teachings of experience. In the whole circle of our internal taxes there is not another so distasteful, inquisitorial, easily evaded, and difficult of collection. It would be no exaggeration to name it a tax on conscientiousness and a bounty to dishonesty. It never has been or can be faithfully assessed, either in this or any other country. Undue scrutiny into private affairs is inseparable from its nature and operation, and a natural resentment against its exacting methods springs up in every breast. Ingenuity that comes within the scope of ordinary intelligence is sufficient to avoid, partially or wholly, its unwelcome requisitions; hence temptation to do so sits upon every door-step, and smirks and smiles in every counting-room. Men of strict integrity refuse to listen to the corrupting suggestion, and rigidly pay the last cent demanded by the law; men with india-rubber consciences hasten to avail themselves of whatever immunity an adroit manipulation of circumstances places within their grasp; and those who are easily impressed and misled by example, perceiving others who enjoy good social repute, keep large bank accounts, and are perhaps steadiest in church attendance, successful in evading the payment of more than a small part of their statutory share of the public burdens, are led to adopt illegal practices which have such respectable sanction. Thus the income tax law fruitfully fosters those very surroundings, against whose contaminating influences the invocation of the Lord's Prayer calls for divine help—"lead us not into temptation?" It is impossible that any legislative enactment should be founded upon any just economic principle that stimulates into such pernicious activity the passions and propensities of fallen human nature. The truth that every evil tree is known by its fruits finds signal reinforcement in the deleterious outgrowths of this part of our revenue system.

But aside from the moral objection that the income tax does more than any other to demoralize and corrupt the people, and on the supposition that it can be faithfully assessed and collected, it cannot be distributed equitably upon the various classes of community. It is not levied directly upon capital in any of its forms, but only upon the gains derived from the productive employment of capital. All that appreciation, however, of the value of property which results from contiguous material development, or from the expenditure upon it of labor, entirely escapes from the requisition on income. One man may invest ten thousand dollars in town lots with such profitable results, that in consequence of the opening of streets, the erection of neighborhood buildings, and other general improvements, his real estate may advance, within a single twelve-month, to double what it cost him, yet this increase remains untouched by taxation, although it possesses the substantial advantages of a positive income of ten thousand dollars during the year. He stands still, reaping a large reward growing out of the active en-

but is exempt from an exaction of Government to which others are subjected. His investment does not contributed to the employment of labor, nor is its cumulative value the fruit of personal industry and economy; nevertheless he enjoys an immunity denied to those who risk their money and use their inividual skill in carrying on undertakings of the most utilitarian description, beneficial no less to society than to themselves. This unequal treatment of the two classes is manifestly unjust, because the property which accumulates value from the natural force of circumstances requires as much protection by government as the property which yields income on account of being employed in active business, and the fundamental principle on which taxation is applied is to afford government the opportunity of providing for the protection of property.

Political economists of all schools agree that whatever commendatory may be said about the income tax, when viewed from the standpoint of theory, it is unfair, obnoxious and burdensome in practice, falling with peculiar severity upon those who are determined to act honestly. In spite of the authority of inquisitorial scrutiny, the ingenuity of detection has proved far less efficient than the ingenuity of evasion. Experts in book-keeping can work up balance sheets, and manipulate journals and ledgers with such adroitness as to defy ordinary investigation. A few cases have been discovered in which corrupt business men have kept two distinct sets of books, one for private use, embodying the real condition of their affairs, the other for exhibition, when necessary, to assessors and collectors, and representing the artificial condition on which their tax returns are made. While it would not be impracticable to ferret out such frauds upon the revenue, the work of doing so would involve very considerable expense, besides incurring wide-spread odium, on account of the harrassment to which innocent parties under suspicion would be subjected.

In England, where this species of tax has been levied continuously ever since 1842, where the area is comparatively small and densely populated, and where an experience of nearly thirty years has afforded the largest opportunities for forming a conclusion, the united testimony is, that the faithful execution of the law upon all who come within its purview is practically an impossibility; that premeditated attempts to underrate the amount of income are the rule rather than the exception; and that unavoidable deductions from official statistics conclusively show an alarming discrepancy between the actual returns and what they would be, if honestly made. With a valuation of real and personal property one-fourth greater than that of the United States, and with a wider range of sources from which this revenue is derived, Great Britain collects only about the same amount as our own Government does—a result due to the fact that this demoralizing and corrupting tax has been in operation there for a period so much longer than here. That this explanation is not mere hypothesis is demonstrated by the further fact that the annual returns of income do not keep pace with the increase in wealth and population. For example, the amount of property and income charged under the several schedules of the income tax, for the fiscal year 1860, aggregated £299,778,075, while that charged, in like manner, for the fiscal year 1861, summed up but little more, or £301,345,867—that is, reducing pounds to dollars, at the rate of $4 84 to the pound, $1,450,925,883 00 as against $1,458,513,996 28, indicating that the whole property and income of the United Kingdom had augmented, during an entire twelve-month, only $7,588,113 28, or a trifle over two and a half per cent., this, too, when the cultivated land of the country amounted to above 35,000,000 acres, and when it was estimated that the value of the property insurable against fire exceeded £2,000,000,000. To make this contrast still more impressive let it be understood that, for the years 1813 and 1814, at the close of an exhausting war, when deep depression prevailed, the assessed values under two of the schedules (houses and tenements and funds and securities) were considerably larger than for the years 1860 and 1861, the return for 1814 showing an increase of £8,099,245, or $39,156,785 80 upon the return for 1813, which amounted to £170,199,721, or $825,218,649 64. This shows that almost every one who finds himself compelled to pay the tax, endeavors to be assessed at the lowest practicable sum, while thousands of others who ought to contribute, manage to escape the exaction altogether.

Some of the difficulties which encompass the collection of the income tax in Great Britain are thus set forth in the official report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the fiscal year 1862:

> "We think it our duty from time to time to call attention to the deficient returns of profits under schedule D. We have already reported one remarkable case of recent occurrence, where a trading firm having returned "nil" as their profits for the year 1861-62, the Surveyor induced the District Commissioners to assess them at £12,000, and upon appeal, obtained a close confirmation of his estimate by proof from their own books, that the correct charge was rather more than £12,000, as the average of the three preceding years. The penalty of treble duty was inflicted by the District Commissioners, and was paid.
>
> "To take another example from another part of the kingdom: A B some years ago returned £15,000 as his assessable income, but the amount was raised by the Commissioners to £20,000, on which he paid. The following year he made no return, and the assessment of the Commissioners was again £20,000; but the Surveyor charged him on £45,000, the duty on which was paid without appeal. Again, the next year he made no return, and again the charge was raised by the Surveyor, who assessed him on £60,000, with the same result as in the former instance."

Such results must always be expected when taxation of any kind is founded upon a false instead of a true principle. The income tax is one that no amount of vigorous effort, no expenditure of statesmanship, no stringency of legislation, can place upon an equitable basis, for inherently it is full of demoralizing and corrupting influences. It necessarily shoulders upon skill, energy, diligence, thrift and honesty, a burden which is withheld from unskilfulness, sloth, idleness, prodigality and rascality. It invites falsification and fraud. It operates as a tax upon the consciences of those who have incomes rather than as a tax upon the incomes themselves. It falls hardest upon men just as they are honorable and enterprising, and is escaped just in proportion as they are tricky or inactive. Its imposition is of doubtful constitutionality. Admitting it not to be a direct tax within the meaning and intent of the Constitution of the United States, it lacks that uniformity in operation which the same instrument demands of all other taxes. It was levied by Congress, in the first instance, as a temporary measure to meet the necessities of a gigantic and exhausting war, and with an apology for its imposition on its face, in a distinct, voluntary pledge to terminate its existence in 1870. Its re-enactment, even in an ameliorated form, has shocked the moral sensibility of the people, who relied upon the plighted faith of the Government. The manner of its assessment is a standing insult to every man of known reputation in community, for it approaches him with questions that presuppose an inclination to prevaricate, and impute the contingency of perjury. For these and many like reasons, it is the most impolitic, unwise and unpopular of all our taxes, and the one which arouses the most opposition provokes the greatest evasion, produces the largest demoralization, and leads to the widest abuses. Its entire abolition is demanded by the teachings of experience and the interests of sound legislation.

In the addresses delivered a few days ago in celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, the interest taken in the subject of education by those remarkable colonists, was duly emphasized. A merely elementary education did not seem to them sufficient even in the early days of their settlement, though surrounded by savages and with the immeasurable forests of the continent lying before them. As soon as possible, a college was established, and the sentiment to which the institution owed its origin has not yet quite ceased to be a prominent trait of the people whose ancestors thus paid homage to learning in the wilderness. For a century at least the Scotch-Irish of the Middle States, immigrants from the north of Ireland and their descendants, illustrated their ancient connection with Scotland, by a similar interest in the higher education, as they understood it. With no aristocracy of blood to look up to, the mere scholar was to them an object of profound respect, while the religious scholar commanded their reverence. They, too, founded colleges; taking all things into consideration, we may say that they cherished them, and to obtain an education in one of them was long an object of ambition, in regard to the worth and desirableness of which no doubts were entertained. These statements, the purport of which is so familiar to many of our readers,

statistics." The foundation of new colleges reported, the splendid gifts to old ones, of which we so often hear, and the frequent references to the subject of college education in the newspapers, may have led many to the conclusion that our higher institutions of learning are stronger in the affections of the people than ever before, and that, instead of retrogression, there has been steady progress not only in the colleges themselves, but in the popular estimate of their value. But, Dr. Barnard, of New York, has proved that this is not the fact, but that the "colleges are losing ground when brought into comparison with the increase of population." Even in New England, this loss of ground is experienced. Dr. Barnard's statistics are also said to show beyond doubt that "the diminished ratio of college students to the total population of any of the New England States" is not due to immigration. It is manifest the ancient sentiment among the people regarding college education has given place to new views and feelings, in consequence of which they "have, since 1839, steadily lost interest in the support of the colleges." An able journalist ascribes the change to "the enormous impulsion given, at that period, to material progress by the application of steam in locomotion and manufactures, the development of modern chemistry, and the other discoveries which have caused so marked a contrast between the last thirty years and the previous thirty." The opening up of our Western territory as the result of immigration is also mentioned as one of the causes which have "immeasurably heightened the temptations to forsake learning for money-getting." The war for the Union has likely worked with great force in the same direction. The general and tremendous excitement produced by it and the fact that so many students were withdrawn from college to become soldiers, and so many others hindered from entering college, must be taken into account in considering the decline of popular interest in the colleges. The loss of ground is certainly only temporary, and a revival of the old sentiment will surely take place. In our race the present rage for riches cannot become a permanent trait.

## THE COMMERCIAL.

[From the Salem (O.) Republican.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial, one of the leading, and decidedly the best commercial sheet printed in this part of the country, comes out in an entire new suit of type, and looks elegant in its new dress. It is the paper sought after in this locality, and most assertions and declarations relative to home or foreign events are made on the authority of the Commercial. In politics it is right, even to its idea of protection to American labor and industry. Its circulation is increasing in this part of Ohio, and well it should. We wish it much success.

[From the Philadelphia Shipping List.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial is quite up to the times, having bought itself a handsome new dress, in which it appeared on Monday last. The Commercial is a good newspaper, edited with vigor, and deserves its success. We congratulate it on these and other evidences of material prosperity. Ad multos annos.

[From the Beaver Argus.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial arrayed itself in a new typographical suit on Monday morning. It presents a neat and "newsy" appearance.

[From the Kittanning Free Press.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial has donned a new dress, and looks as bright as a silver dollar. The Commercial is a first-class daily, and we are pleased to note this evidence of success and prosperity.

[From the New Lisbon (O.) Journal.]

The Pittsburgh Commercial arrayed itself in a new typographical suit on Monday morning last. It presents a fine appearance.

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Pass his name around. Mr. C. A. Roberts, member elect of the new Illinois House of Representatives, was tendered a free pass on the Illinois Central railroad, but declines to receive it, on the ground that the railroad might come before the Legislature of which he is a member for favors, and that he did not care to be prejudiced in its favor by having a pass in his pocket. He said the pass looked too much like a retainer, and he does not care to be retained. Last year, or year before, we heard of a similar case of Spartan virtue among the members of the Massachusetts Legislature, but such instances are far too rare for the good of the country. The coming Legislature of Massachusetts will have some important railroad questions to decide, and members ought to bring unbiased minds, as well as intelligence, to their consideration: but how many of them will refuse the usual offer of free passes over one or more railroads. Not one, probably.—Springfield Republican.

We stand ready to do our share to immortalize the member of the Pennsylvania Legislature who will enroll himself on the list with Mr. C. A. Roberts, by refusing to accept the seductive courtesies which the Central are in the habit of throwing in the path of our legislators. No doubt there are many who are up to this sort of thing, but no one seems to have the least idea who they are. We stand ready to give all indignant letters of refusal and place the names of the writers on the list of those who are above suspicion!

Miss Fannie Stockton, who will be remembered as a very ambitious and industrious singer, died in New York last Saturday. She was born in Saugerties, New York, in 1844, and studied music under Manzocchi and Bassini, making her debut at the Academy of Music in 1863 as Lisa in "La Sonnambula" with Carlotta Patti. Proving very successful in this, she was engaged by Max Maretzek. After a long term of service in the position she became a member of the company of Niblo's Garden, but soon left it to enter Parepa-Rosa's English opera troupe at its formation. Her health had been impaired for some time, and the exposure and fatigue in traveling tried her so heavily that she quit the Rosa troupe soon after it left Philadelphia early last season. She had been married some time to Charles B. Smith, but retained as a singer the name of Stockton, which she had assumed as more euphonious than her own, which was, we believe, Stocking.

If we must have the Chinaman among us, and of that there is little doubt, it will be wiser to make him an intelligent and good citizen, than an ignorant and worthless one. It is pleasant, therefore, to hear of the great efforts made by Christians of every denomination in San Francisco to educate the Chinese and give them religious instruction. But the efforts of these good people are sadly interfered with by other American citizens, who contradict the pious precepts by conduct which occasions such a sentence as this in a San Francisco letter:

> "The beating of Chinamen on our public streets, though somewhat checked by heavy fines and sentences of imprisonment, imposed by Police Judge Sawyer, still continues, and occasionally most outrageous cases come to light."

Can we civilize the Chinaman, until his persecutors shall be Christianized?

The arrest of two ladies in New York on the charge of stealing some articles at the store of Mr. R. H. Macey, and their prompt discharge, leads a Philadelphia paper to remark: "We have had stores in this city where ladies have feared to examine goods freely for fear they would be suspected of dishonest designs, but it has always seemed to us a most incredible thing that a detective, chosen for such a delicate and responsible position should not be able to discriminate between appropriation and examination." It is also "incredible" that there should be so many well-dressed persons visiting stores for the purpose of stealing as well as examining goods. There are merchants who could "a tale unfold" which would prove how remarkably prevalent is "Keptomania" among us.

Sir Thomas Brassey, the English contractor, who died lately, began to build railroads in 1836, when he was thirty-one years old. He gradually extended his operations, and contracted for the building of roads in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Savoy, Italy and Austria. It was he who built the railroad over Mont Cenis—a most disastrous speculation for him. Between 1848 and 1861 he built, either alone or in company with others, no less than 2,374 miles of railway, at a contract price close upon £28,000,000. His operations had hardly been curtailed of late years. He had accumulated vast wealth by his operations, and although he lost more than a million sterling by the panic of 1866, he was richer a year ago than at any previous period of his life.

It is said that the woodwork for the Howe sewing machines, made in Bridgeport, Conn., is prepared at a branch manufactory at Peru, Ind., where the cheapness of lumber more than repays the cost of transportation. As not only the lumber used in the machines comes from the West, but also the iron, steel and brass, and even a very large share of the customers, it would seem that sound policy would dictate that the machines themselves should be made in the West. And where better than here, whence the metals, which form the greater part of them, are obtained?

Just at the moment of Philadelphia's success in raising means for the steamships which are to connect her with Liverpool, a difficulty no bigger than a man's hand, perhaps—nevertheless a difficulty that may prove serious—is experienced in the liability of the ice to interrupt navigation in the Delaware. Congress is to be asked to do something. Perhaps the Central Railroad Company—Philadelphia's strong hold till she sold the stock—will assist. But what will Philadelphia herself do?

Although there was considerable discussion in Chicago about what was deemed the unreasonable price of the Nilsson tickets, the owners of good seats in several instances resold them to less fortunate individuals at a profit of fifty per cent. More than one paterfamilias paid $150 for a four-seat balcony box, and numbers of single seats on the front row of the dress circle sold for $15 each. If this were not so Chicago would not on this occasion have been equal to herself.

Virginia, one of the richest States in mineral wealth, has always been tied down to agricultural apron strings; but now she, having passed out of her "teens" of slavery, begins to rub up her eyes, and see that she had better go to work manufacturing and mining. She cannot well get on her feet in this new life, so asks Government to put no tax on new manufacturing establishments for some time to come, and thus give them protection.

In the Freiheits-Freund of the 28th instant, Dr. Meinertzhagen, editor of the paper for the last six months, announces his withdrawal in answer to an invitation to Detroit. Dr. M.'s connection with the Freund has been very creditable to himself, and we can easily believe, advantageous to the paper. The publishers announce that the post vacated by the withdrawing editor, will in future be filled by Mr. Hoehl, who has edited other German-American journals.

Every month or two the newspapers announce the invention of a station indicator or enunciator, for the useful purpose of showing to the passengers on each railway car the name of the next station. Every one will acknowledge the value of such an invention, but who ever sees or hears of one in practical use? What becomes of them all and why don't the railroads adopt them?

Mr. Beecher, in his last speech at the clergymen's breakfast, said that infallibility merely means, "when the Pope hits right he hits right, and when he hits

## SMALL NOTES.

Although the weather was very cold last Saturday night in Cincinnati, many turned out to hear the Kellogg troupe, and the verdict of competent judges is that the concert was one of the best ever given in that city. Miss Kellogg was naturally the main attraction, and charmed not only by the wonderful powers of her voice, but also by her simplicity, patience and good judgment as to the wants of an audience. She turned the Porkopolian heads so completely that they gave her double encores, and insist that she sang "Comin' through the Rye" as well as Jenny Lind. Her coquettish facial accompaniments, and most perfect articulation (arts in which she excels, and which please) no doubt worked wonders in her favor. The other members of the troupe were, in their peculiar capacities, not behind Miss Kellogg. Of course, Miss Kellogg sings about as well one night as another, but Saturday night appears to have "concert-ized," most totally, the good Cincinnatians.

One of the many beneficial results of the occupation of Rome by the legitimate Italian authorities is the proposed draining of the Agro Romano, or Campagna. Here, for centuries, have lain useless and worse than useless thousands of acres of swampy, disease-and-death-breeding land. That it should so long remain in its present condition is due to the sleepy, improvement-lacking dreaminess—by courtesy styled policy—of the Pope. The subject of improvement has been brought to the notice of the King, and, no doubt, ere long the change will be effected.

Where and what is the oft printed Nuits? Well, it is a city of about four thousand inhabitants, situated on the Paris and Lyons Railway, and on the Meuzin river, not far south of Dijon. It is in a rich agricultural country, and produces large quantities of woolen goods, hats, leather, serges, &c., besides that most delectable and insinuating German drink, kirschwasser. The town's name is pronounced nwee.

On the 27th instant, Vice President Colfax made an eloquent appeal for the "Orphans of the War." In referring to the dead soldiers, he said: We deem it an inestimable privilege to live in this heaven-favored land; but the fathers of the orphans, who "sleep the sleep that knows no waking" till resurrection morn, not only lived for this country, but they died for it. They were our brothers, our friends, our neighbors. In the days when peace reigned we met them in our streets, in stores and workshops, on their farms and in the forests; but the hour of national peril came, and these quiet, peace-loving citizens were transformed into heroes. They rose from the sphere of the citizen to the plane of the patriot, and armed with the courage of the warrior. But they were not only patriotic and daring—they were martyrs also; and martyrs as meritorious as those for religion, since they died for a principle. Hence the children of these martyrs, many of whom have no possessions of their own, nor hearthstone, nor home with the happy "trinity of father, mother and brother," should become the nation's wards, and every one should "lay up treasures in heaven" by contributing to their comfort.

Touch England's "wooden walls" and you touch her heart. Now that the Germans have sunk six of her ships in the Seine, it is rather difficult to say how she will act, though it is as easy as an equation of the first degree to solve how she will talk.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Versailles, says that the very superiority of the Chassepot over the needle gun has proved a disadvantage to the French, in that the soldiers, knowing their superiority of range, began firing at such great distance and with such rapidity, that most of their balls were thrown away. Again, having elevated their sights for the long range, they neglected to depress them at closer quarter. The Germans always fire with a steady aim, appearing not to fancy burning powder for nothing.

The newspapers of Wednesday morning had the intelligence of eleven large fires, involving a loss of over $10,000 each, and with an aggregate loss of $741,000. The preceding issue of the Commercial told in its telegraphic columns of three fires with an aggregate loss of $510,000. Yesterday's dispatches brought the news of five other large fires, with a loss of $380,000. This destruction has occurred in every section of the country and has involved hotels, theaters, churches, dwellings, factories, business blocks, almost every description of building. Some of the fires, as the three with a loss of $91,000, on the night before Christmas, in Poughkeepsie, New York, can be ascribed to incendiarism, either by enemies or by the owners to secure insurance; but it does seem that most of them are due to just such carelessness in regard to chimneys, stoves, stove-pipes, &c., as burned down the Spotswood Hotel. The Richmond disaster illustrates the increased danger of a conflagration in winter and the difficulty of subduing it; and as two months of winter are still before us, people cannot be too careful to prevent any repetition of the Spotswood horror in their property.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Spring is coming on in California and over three weeks the cry of "strawber-r-r-ies" was heard in the streets.

General Edward Harland, of Norwich, Connecticut, has invented and published a most ingenious calendar, good for 300 years, and printed on paper the size of a visiting card. If any man after using it 300 years isn't satisfied with it the general will give him another free.

A young man, old enough to know better, in St. Louis, went into a toy store, picked up a nitro-glycerine torpedo and tried to bite it. He succeeded, but a hole was blown through his lower lip in the attempt.

Before Fechter came, an attache of the Globe Theater, who was deputed to hire ballet girls and "supers," was in the habit of paying the former four dollars each per week out of the six dollars which he received for them, and the latter twenty out of thirty-five cents.

Louisville is a lively place, but some of its people are rather too sportive in their ways. At the theater on Christmas Eve nitro-glycerine torpedoes were thrown into the parquette in such numbers that a number of people left the house, and the people on the stage were so annoyed that after the third or fourth act they went through the piece with more speed than merit.

The law is too particular for any use. Here's a case where some indecent postal-cards were lately sent by post to two ladies in London, but a conviction was rendered impracticable by a most unusual accident—the postage stamps had not been obliterated, and, therefore, it was held by the Chief Police Magistrate, a high authority, that there was no legal evidence to show that the libel had been published.

Among the Christmas presents to be mentioned is that of a pulpit—a Catholic church in Newark, New Jersey, got one from a member.

On Monday a statue of George Washington was unveiled at Trenton, New Jersey, to mark the scene of the victorious battle there.

The Boston alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy have resolved that $100,000 should be raised to replace the burned building.

Orders were sent to the United States steamer Saginaw at Midway Islands over two months ago to station her on the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Darien, while the canal survey is in progress, but she has not been heard from, and this will probably derange Captain Selfridge's plans, so that the engineers will get to work too late to finish before the sickly season sets in next summer.

Thousands of the little sparrows in the New York parks are dying of thirst, because the water in all the fountains is frozen. Shame on the city fathers who permit it.

A proposition has been introduced and referred to a committee for the introduction of the Continental pronunciation of Latin into Oxford University. This, or any other method, that will secure uniformity, should be made universal.

A scientific lecturer on walking says his experiments show that one side of the body always tends to outwalk the other side. It is not possible when the eyes are shut to walk in a straight line for any length of time, and it will be found, where persons lose their way, that they almost invariably wander off to the right rather than to the left.

Some inventive genius has discovered a new process by which paper can be made of such quality that petticoats, bed quilts, table cloths, imitation leather, furniture coverings, even shoes, and what not can be fashioned from it at very cheap rates. For example a petticoat printed in the most charming colors will cost only six cents—not so much as is paid now for the washing of one. The paper is composed of a mixture of vegetable and animal matters, such as flax, hemp, cotton, wool, silk, skins, &c.

The strike of the shoemakers of New York is assuming what may be termed gigantic proportions, and it is hard to determine what will be the result. The strike is nearly a general one. Three thousand Crispins are idle. A mass meeting of the strikers is being held at Cooper Union this evening for the purpose of organizing a co-operative movement. The manufacturers are determined to conduct their business as best suits themselves, and when they resume operations, will not, so far as is yet known, employ society men.

In Grand Rapids, Michigan, the city physician is a woman; one of the city pulpits is occupied by a woman, who has a good salary; the city library, consisting of several thousand volumes, has been gotten up by women; and, to crown all, they have a history class, composed of ladies, which has been organized several years, and which has regular lectures by a lady from an adjoining city. For all this Grand Rapids is growing, and no apprehensions for the future of the city are entertained.

## RIVER INTERESTS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

River men fully appreciate your efforts on behalf of free navigation, and especially thank you for the prompt publication, in advance of all others, of the official report of the Board of Army Engineers on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge. They thank you for your persistent and efficient efforts in keeping this vitally important question before the public mind.

The report is one of great value, and affords river men a genuine satisfaction, inasmuch as it thoroughly sustains all the positions they have taken in this long pending controversy, and evinces a practical comprehension, on the part of this able Board of Engineers, of the questions at issue.

Those interested in the free and unobstructed navigation of our rivers are anxious to have this matter definitely settled for all time to come. They have yielded and compromised until they can yield and compromise no more. Their calling is a laborious one, demanding constant care and watchfulness. They have not the means to fight mammoth corporations, or purchase the right of way through or under these obstructions, nor have they the time to devote to such matters from year to year. They therefore appeal to Congress, at its present session, to settle this matter, by the passage of such a law as shall effectually protect and secure the rights of navigation beyond all peradventure. The Ohio river is a national highway, so recognized and so possessed and occupied before railroads were constructed. Our trade has been built up and adapted to this highway as the God of nature gave it to us, and as Congress has recognized it, and we ask to be "let alone" in its possession; or if other lines of travel and trade want to cross it, we simply ask them to so cross it as not to destroy our rights of priority. We ask Congress to see that this is made certain before adjournment.

Thanking you for your hearty indorsement of our claims, congratulating the Commercial on its improved appearance, and rejoicing in this and other evidences of financial success,

I am truly, yours, J. F. D.

The total tonnage of Western rivers amounts to 392,991 22-100. Of this Missouri owns the most; Pennsylvania and Louisiana standing the next in rank. Mississippi foots the list with 1,245 75-100. Pennsylvania has 84,193 71-100.

## THE RICHMOND FIRE.

### Further of the Spotswood Hotel Calamity.

The Richmond papers are full of particulars of the great fire there. The Enquirer gives the statement of Mr. Knowles, the night-clerk, that the flames were discovered in the pastry room, and the stove-pipe had evidently fired the shelving, as it ran into the wall amongst it. When he first saw them they were confined to one corner of the room, and had made little progress. They might easily have been extinguished with five or six basins of water if they had been at hand. He ran back into the passage for water, but found the hydrant frozen up. As soon as possible he sent the office boys to give the alarm, and he believes that "everybody in the house had sufficient time to escape if they could have been awakened sufficiently to have comprehended their danger. There were at least eight families on the top floor, and no less than fifteen children, all of whom were saved. Another gentleman who was saved says that the guests in that portion of the house where he was located were not sufficiently warned of the danger which menaced them. He suggests that a proper security against such a contingency, and the probable consequent loss of life, would be the placing of fire alarm gongs on each floor of the building.

The State Journal gives the statement of Captain Bohonon, who lost a valuable collection of books and paintings, to collect which he had spent a great deal of time and money. He had prepared a valuable selection from his collection which he intended to have sent to Tuft's College, Massachusetts, as a Christmas present. The gentleman who wakened him was lost, it is feared, in attempting to save one of the Captain's pictures, so rapidly the fire spread. Professor Maillefert, of New York, relates an incident that will interest the "fast" men who are accustomed to sleeping off their "drunks" in hotel bed-rooms. In one room he found two men lying, who were under the influence of liquors, and actually fought him away, when he tried to save them. He managed to drag one away, but on returning for the other, it was too late, he was the prey of the flames.

The value of life insurance appeared in the case of an express messenger, Mr. Ferris, who had taken out a policy of $2,600 just the day before.

## The Monster of Paraguay.

C. A. Washburn, former Minister of the United States in Paraguay, has written a book on that country, particularly regarding the struggle which ended with the death of Lopez. The following fixes his place in the catalogue of that monster in human form: At the time I was in Asuncion, I had heard of the heroic defense of Humaita, and I had heard of its successful evacuation. The bells had been rung, and people about the new capital had been commanded to rejoice over the great victory achieved by Martinez and his gallant men. But now came another report. It was in the winter-time, and a cold storm had been prevailing for a day or two. Some one told me, with bated breath, that the night before two soldiers had gone to Madam Lynch's house at Patino-cue and seized the wife of Martinez and bid her march to the capital. The distance was eight leagues, and the soldiers with frequent blows of their sabres drove her over the rough ground to Asuncion. Of course she could have no idea what offense she had committed, but she knew well the character of Lopez, and that of the treacherous she-dragon with whom she lived for months past. She had seen many others, apparently high in the favor of this abandoned harridan, sent with her approval to prison in chains; and that the same fortune had fallen to herself could not have been so surprising as if she had dwelt among people having the feelings of ordinary humanity. The poor woman was driven through the mud and over the rough roads without rest or relief till she came to the town. Her light shoes soon gave out, and her feet were cut, bruised, bleeding, and torn ere her long walk was over. Arriving at the landing place of the capital, she was taken into a room of the arsenal and loaded with heavy iron fetters, and left for a few hours to meditate on the mutability of human affairs. She was then driven on board of a steamer and taken to headquarters, where she was subjected to every torture that Lopez and her bosom friend, Madam Lynch, could devise. With what mockery of the forms of justice that Lopez pretended so scrupulously to observe, she was brought before his tribunal of priests and torturers and questioned in regard to the treachery of her husband. As she had not seen him for months, she could have known nothing of his recent acts, and probably was not even aware at that time of his having surrendered.

Lopez believed, or pretended to believe, that a conspiracy had been in progress for a long time, and the fact that Martinez had surrendered rather than die of starvation was proof that he was one of the conspirators, and his wife was ordered to confess that it was so, and give all the particulars of the plan and the names of the parties to it. But the poor woman knew nothing, and could not confess. She had only known her husband as one who had served his master too faithfully, and carried out his orders with horrible fidelity. She was then flogged with sticks, and the flesh literally cut from her shoulders and back, and in this way encouraged to confess. What could she tell? She knew nothing. Then the cepo uruguayana was applied, which was never known to fail in bringing out any confession that was asked. Bliss, Taylor, Saguier, Masterman, all admit that the agony of this torture was such that they would promise to tell anything required. Their greatest difficulty was to know what to confess. They knew nothing, and yet must admit they knew much, and their stories must be such as agreed with the confessions of others. Their time of confession came long after that of poor Mrs. Martinez, and when the conspiracy story had taken such form and consistency that the inquisitors knew what they were expected to extort, and had learned how to put their questions so as to imply what answers were required. But she had nothing to guide her and could only protest that she knew nothing.

The mother of Martinez was also brought to headquarters and subjected to similar treatment, and afterward executed at the same time with her son's wife. Lopez knew well enough that neither had anything to tell, but he wished to make an example of them, that his other most trusted officers might see what was in store for their wives, mothers and sisters in case they should ever fall into the hands of the enemy. Other indignities not to be described, and the nature of which cannot even be hinted, were also inflicted on this favorite and friend of Madam Lynch, as if to warn them of the fate in store for their own wives and sisters should they ever come short of obedience to the orders of Lopez. They might learn from the fate of Martinez's wife and mother that they must fight until they died or were killed, or all they loved would suffer the same cruel fate.

It was a part of the policy of Lopez to husband his materials for torture. If they died under the infliction, it greatly enraged him, and his inquisitors kept him well informed of the condition of the tortured. The pain and agony of others had become his principal delight; when a victim escaped him through the gate of death, he felt it as a wrong to himself, and that he had been robbed of a source of pleasure. The inquisitors and torturers therefore knew that they were to graduate the sufferings of the wife and mother of Martinez so that they should not die. On one day the flogging would be applied until its continuance would endanger life, and as soon as the wounds were slightly healed, the cepo uruguayana was repeated, until death should threaten to snatch them away, when they were left to recover sufficiently to bear a repetition of these horrid practices. The effect of the cepo uruguayana was such that persons subjected to it remained in a state of semi-consciousness for several days afterward. Yet the wife of Martinez was kept alive long enough to undergo it at six different times, between whiles being flogged till her whole body was a livid mass!

Yet Lopez would not let her die. She was still kept alive; and when, more than six months after her arrest, he saw that the dangers were thickening around him so fast that those whom he had so long held near his headquarters to be tortured for his special delectation might escape through the chances of war, he took measures to prevent such a catastrophe by ordering her and many others to be shot.

Of the tragical events transpiring at headquarters, we at Asuncion know very little. We would learn from time to time of the disappearance of different people, but of their fate we could judge nothing, except from what we knew of the disposition of Lopez, and this led us to fear the worst that malignity, human or diabolical, could invent. Our forebodings, alas! as we afterwards learned, all proved true.

## PERSONAL.

Prof. Blot has failed again. People like his nice dishes, but not his high prices.

The abbe and composer Liszt hesitates to return to Rome, under present circumstances, on account of his affiliation with the Vatican. He has been offered two thousand thalers annually as Director General of the Court concerts at Weimar, but will remain in Hungary if the clergy will accord him the title of Director General of Music of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, with a stipend of four thousand thalers.

William Hart, the artist, had occasion last winter to deliver a lecture before a new art association in Brooklyn, and Mr. Fairman agreed to put his ideas in shape, and did so. Some trouble arose between them, and Fairman went off to a lawyer, had a copy of Hart's notes made and certified, and published it, with all its imperfections of spelling, style and arrangement. Trouble is expected from the affair.

The projectors of the New York monument to Farragut ask contributions, not to exceed one hundred dollars, from all that will give.

Reconciliation is in order. Vice President Colfax and Secretary Boutwell have just "made up" the differences that are said to have existed between them for some time.

That Miss Walbridge, who has been "shadowing" John E. Owens, is a romantic maid on the wrong side of forty years. At Louisville, she left him, and returned to Philadelphia, as she said: "Tell him that I will await, in a better world, for the happiness that has been denied me in this."

The cable announces the death of John B. Walter, eldest son of the senior proprietor of the London Times. This young man was destined to succeed his father on that journal, and would have been the fourth of that name, in regular descent, occupying that position. He had just returned from a second visit to America, where he had been traveling to acquire that personal acquaintance with this country deemed to be necessary for him in the duties he was to undertake. This last American journey was the conclusion of a round-the-world voyage, which was part of the careful education for his journalistic position that young Mr. Walter enjoyed.

The conscience of another Tammany plunderer has been quickened, and Sheriff O'Brien offers 4,000 tons of coal to the poor of New York.

Some months ago Senator Morton's wife was injured by a fall, but she has so far recovered that it is hoped her injuries will not prove permanent. She has just returned to Washington.

The "Benzine Board" is the reverent nick-name in the army for the Retiring Board, over which General Hancock presides.

The latest New York elopement is that of an editor's wife, a woman of thirty-five, from a home of luxury and wealth, with a boy of twenty-one. The injured husband is named Graff, and is editor of a tobacco journal.

T. J. Cutler, Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard, whose death has been announced, graduated in the class of 1853, and was a classmate of John Quincy Adams, A. G. Browne, Jr., the reporter of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Chas. W. Eliot, President of Harvard; J. M. Pierce, Professor of Mathematics at Harvard, and Pelham Williams, Rector of the Church of the Messiah in Boston.

It is reported that the Representative in the North Carolina Legislature, F. M. Strudwick, who presented the articles of impeachment against Governor Holden, is a member of the Kuklux, and was one of a band of ruffians that attempted to assassinate the Republican State Senator Schoffner. An investigation into this would be most appropriate.

George Honey is negotiating to have Parepa make a summer tour of America in 1871 with her English opera company.

Fechter will soon appear on the New York stage in an old character, revised by Mark Twain, entitled The Slumberer's Dream.

Miss Kate Glover, a Chicago mechanic's daughter, who has a wonderful contralto voice, has been engaged by Strakosch for his concert troupe.

The Meadville Republican regards the silence of the press on the State Treasurer question lately as ominous, and says: "About two months ago, it was Mackey and Irwin. Then Mackey seemed to subside and Hon. G. Dawson Coleman got an almost general indorsement of the Republican press of the State. Now, from some inscrutable reason, Mr. C. is dropped and Hon. D. J. Morrell seems to be the coming man. We would like to know just what is the matter. If Mr. Coleman was honest and capable, and willing, one month ago, why is he dropped so unceremoniously? We are not informed that he has expressed a desire to withdraw his candidacy, nor is it discovered that he is less honest or competent."

Charles Francis Adams's name is now freely used in connection with the Presidency by many influential persons in the large cities. His father and grandfather were Presidents, and as a statesman of the first rank he has an acknowledged position. Mr. Adams is understood to have been a Grant man during the last Presidential canvass.

## JACK AND ME.

Here y' are—" Black your boots, boss,
Do it for jest five cents;
Shine 'em up in a minute.
That is 'f nothin' prevents.
Set your foot right on there, sir;
The mornin's kinder cold—
Sorter rough on a feller
When his coat's a gettin' old;
Well, yes—call it coat, sir,
Though 'taint much more'n a tear;
Can't get myself another—
Ain't got the stamps to spare.
Make as much as most on 'em—
That's so; but then, yer see,
They've only got one to do for;
There's two on us, Jack and me.
Him? Why—that little feller,
With a double-up sorter back,
Sittin' there on the gratin'
Sunnin' hisself—that's Jack.
Used to be round sellin' papers,
The cars there was his lay,
But he got shoved off the platform
Under the wheels one day;
Yes, the conductor did it,—
Gave him a reg'lar throw—
He didn't care if he killed him,
Some on 'em is just so.
He's never been all right since, sir,
Sorter quiet and queer—
Him and me go together,
He's what they call cashier.
Hig old style for a boot-black—
Made all the fellers laugh—
Jack and me had to take it,
But we don't mind no chaff.
Trouble—I guess not much, sir,
Sometimes when biz gets slack,
I don't know how I'd stand it
If 'twasn't for little Jack.
Why, boss, you ought to hear him,
He says we needn't care
How rough luck is down here, sir,
If some day we get up there.
All done now—how's that, sir?
Shine like a pair of lamps.
Mornin'!—give it to Jack, sir,
He looks after the stamps.

—New York Evening Mail.

### The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable receipts for the household and farm, humerous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

*Lubin's French Extracts*
*Lubin's French Soaps,*
*Lubin's French Sachets,*
*Thomas' Hair Brushes,*
*Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,*
*Low's Fine Extracts,*
*Low's Celebrated Soaps,*
*Squire's Glycerine Soap*
*Price's Glycerine Soap,*
*Sarg's Vienna Soap,*
*Brecknell's Skin Soap,*
*Brandy & Sherry Wine,*
*Cigars de Joy,* for Asthma
With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.
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Next Session will Open Tuesday, Jan'y 3, 1871
With Full Corps of Teachers, the Musical Department in charge of Prof. DE HAM. Good Boarding and pleasant Rooms. For Circulars address
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Winter Session Opens January 3, 1871.
R. T. TAYLOR.

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1,532 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Thirty-fourth Session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence FEBRUARY 1, 1871. Classes re-formed January 4. Circulars sent on application.

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Delightfully situated on the banks of the Ohio. With over Forty Years' Experience, this well-known School offers Unusual Advantages for a Thorough Education, both in Solid and Ornamental Branches. The cost is only about $5 a week. A Deduction of One-fourth for the Daughters of Ministers.
The Next Session of 20 Weeks will begin February 1, 1871.
A few pupils can be received after the holidays. Send for Catalogue to Rev. CHARLES C. BEATTY, D. D. LL. D., or Rev. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal. mwf

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
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Session Reopens Wednesday, January 4th.
The Buildings have been erected and Furnished complete, at a cost of OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
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The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at
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CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Steam Boilers,
Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, Agitators, Condensers Prison Doors, Gasometers.
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Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
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Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil Wells and Saw Mills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
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# Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

**BANKERS,**

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Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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**BANKERS,**

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

Collections Made on All Accessible Points

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 29, 1870.

The local market was comparatively quiet to-day. Offerings at the banks were light and the demand for money not so pressing. There is usually a lull in business during the closing week of the year, which is only relieved by the activity of retail supplies for the holidays. There is, however, good reason for believing that there will be a favorable change throughout the whole country soon after the first of January. The time for the payment of annual interest dues on Government, State, corporate and private indebtedness is now so near at hand that the money is not available for any other use, and will be, in fact, locked up until these annual disbursements are made. Within the next two weeks several hundred millions of money will thus become available that is not so now; many of the National Banks will receive large amounts of interest from the Government on bonds deposited to secure circulating notes, and in New York alone it is estimated that the aggregate amount of all annual interest and dividend disbursements during the next two weeks will amount to at least $200,000,000. This large amount of capital can scarcely fail to affect the money markets in all parts of the country favorably.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Clos'g. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1862 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1864 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new) | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1867 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1868 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 111 |
| 10-40s | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| Gold | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 110¼ |
| United States 6s of 1881 | 113⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 107⅝ |
| United States 5-20s of 1864 | 107⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 107⅜ |
| United States 10-40s | 106⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 109⅝ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 110⅜ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 111 |
| Union Pacific Railroad | 72 |
| Central Pacific Railroad | 92 |
| Currency Pacifics | 110 |

—The railway list at the New York Stock Exchange took a sharp upward turn to-day, and closed strong, with the rise well maintained. Northwestern preferred sold up to 82, and Rock Island to 105⅜, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh up to 105. The earnings of the latter road for the second week of December, 1870, compared with the same period of last year, are as follows:

| | 1870. | 1869. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freight | $25,291 27 | $21,935 66 | $3,355 61 |
| Coal | 13,619 77 | 7,589 68 | 6,030 09 |
| Passengers | 9,319 72 | 9,025 24 | 294 48 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,700 00 | 1,700 00 | .... |
| Total | $49,930 76 | $40,250 58 | $9,680 18 |
| Add one week | 54,669 12 | 41,337 06 | 13,332 06 |
| Total two weeks | $104,599 88 | $81,587 64 | $23,012 24 |

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| December 29, 1870. | 10:30 A. M. | 11:30 A. M. | 12:30 P. M. | 1:30 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. | 3:30 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. & H. | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | 91 | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 91⅛ |
| Do. Scrip | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| Erie | 22⅞ | 22 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| Reading | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | .... |
| Harlem | .... | 131 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Mich. Cent. | .... | 115⅜ | .... | 116 | .... | .... |
| Lake Shore | 91⅜ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ | 91⅝ |
| Illinois Cent. | .... | 133⅜ | .... | 135 | .... | .... |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | .... | 103 | 103⅞ | 104 | 104 | .... |
| C. & N. W. | 70 | 70⅛ | 70⅜ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ | 70⅝ |
| Do. pref. | 81 | 81⅛ | 81⅛ | 81⅜ | 81⅜ | 81⅜ |
| Rock Island | 103⅞ | 104⅜ | 104⅝ | 104⅞ | 105⅛ | 105⅜ |
| St. Paul | 55 | 55⅛ | 55⅜ | 55⅜ | 55⅜ | 55⅜ |
| Do. pref. | 80⅛ | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | 80⅜ | 80⅜ |
| Tol. & Wabash | .... | 48 | .... | 48⅛ | .... | .... |
| Do. pref. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Fort Wayne | .... | 92⅞ | .... | 92⅞ | .... | .... |
| Ohio & Miss. | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 28 | 28 | 28⅛ | 28 |
| Chic. & Alton | .... | 114 | .... | 113⅞ | .... | .... |
| Do. pref. | .... | 115 | .... | 115 | .... | .... |
| B. H. & Erie | .... | 2⅛ | .... | 2⅜ | .... | .... |
| N. J. Central | .... | 105⅛ | .... | 105⅛ | .... | .... |
| Canton | .... | 65 | .... | 65 | .... | .... |
| W. U. Tel. | .... | 44⅛ | .... | 44⅛ | 45 | .... |
| Quicksilver | .... | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | .... |
| Pacific Mail | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 40 | 40 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ |
| Adams Ex. | .... | 64⅛ | .... | 63⅞ | .... | .... |
| Wells F. Ex. | .... | 31 | .... | 31 | .... | .... |
| American Ex. | .... | 41 | .... | 41 | .... | .... |
| U. S. Ex. | .... | 33⅛ | .... | 33 | .... | .... |
| Gold | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

| | Wed. | Thurs. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central & Hudson | 90⅝ | 91⅛ | ½ | .. |
| Do. Scrip | 87⅜ | 87⅝ | ¼ | .. |
| Erie | 22⅝ | 22⅞ | ¼ | .. |
| Reading | 97⅞ | 98 | ⅛ | .. |
| Harlem | 132 | 132 | .. | .. |
| Illinois Central | 134 | 135 | 1 | .. |
| Lake Shore | 91⅜ | 91⅝ | ¼ | .. |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 103⅞ | 104 | ⅛ | .. |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 70 | 70⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| Do. preferred | 81⅛ | 81⅜ | ¼ | .. |
| Rock Island | 103⅞ | 105⅜ | 1½ | .. |
| St. Paul | 55⅜ | 55⅝ | ¼ | .. |
| Do. preferred | 80⅛ | 80⅜ | ¼ | .. |
| Toledo & Wabash | 48⅛ | 48⅜ | ¼ | .. |
| Do. preferred | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fort Wayne | 93 | 92⅞ | .. | ⅛ |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 27⅞ | 28 | ⅛ | .. |
| Pacific Mail | 39⅞ | 40⅛ | ¼ | .. |
| Adams Express | 64⅛ | 63⅞ | .. | ¼ |
| Gold | 110⅛ | 110¼ | ⅛ | .. |

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 62⅛ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 26⅛ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 32⅜ |
| Catawissa preferred | 37⅛ |
| Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad | 45⅛ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 58⅛ |
| North Pennsylvania Railroad | 46 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 118 |
| Schuylkill Navigation | 16 |
| Reading | 49⅜ |

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 29, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather is again very cold, and the anticipations for an early "break-up" in the river have for the time vanished. The market cannot be styled active, nor is it duller than usual at this season of the year. Produce—The supply was fully equal to the demand, and the market was fair, with sales to a considerable extent. Flour—Mills and stores report an ample stock of all choice brands, with a fair local demand, and not unfrequent orders for shipment. Prices, with the exception of National Mill, which has advanced 25c per bbl., remain unchanged, holders seeming well satisfied with the situation, and purchasers only supplying present wants. Receipts since our last 556 barrels. Groceries—There has been a more active demand for sugars; there is, however, no change to note in prices. Dressed hogs are still in abundant supply, and prices are firm at quotations. New cured bacon is more plentiful, but will not be out in full volume for some days. The local market is well supplied, and judging from the crowds of purchasers, a thriving trade is being transacted.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—The supply on the market is fully up with the demand; regular sales were reported at 60@70c ℔ gal.

ASHES—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 55 ℔ cent. at 5¾@6c; common 48 ℔ cent. 3¼c; potash 7@7¼c; pearls 9@9½c.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off and market firmer, with an upward tendency. Sales of fair to medium at $2 50@3 00; choice lots $3 25@3 50; receipts, none.

BAR LEAD—Sales in a regular way at 10@10½c ℔ ℔.

BROOM CORN—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6c ℔ ℔.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ℔ bushel, as per quality. The latter for small Navy.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales reported at 36@38c ℔ ℔.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a fair supply, and we quote at $3 25@3 50 ℔ cwt., and $6 50@7 00 ℔ bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues firm, the sales, however, being confined to the wants of the local trade. Dealers report a fair trade at the following: sugar-cured hams 18c; breakfast bacon 16@17c; shoulders, plain, 12½c; sugar cured 13c; clear sides 14c; mess pork $20 00@20 50. Lard in tierces 13½c; in kegs 14c. Mince meat 14@14½c.

BUTTER—The supply of good butter is scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are firm. Prime roll will bring 28@32c ℔ ℔, while some lots are held a fraction higher; common to medium not quotable. Receipts 77 packages.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-℔ cans, $1 75 ℔ doz.; ½-℔ cans $3 25; 1-℔ cans, $6 ℔ doz.

COAL—Sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ℔ ton by the car load, delivered.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; sales in a small way at 90@95c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note sales of Sackett's Belle berries at $18 ℔ barrel, and other descriptions sold at $10,$12@16 ℔ barrel.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ℔ ℔.

CIDER—The demand for good cider has increased, and the supply decreased, causing prices to be firmer. Sales to the trade at $6 00, 7 00@8 00 ℔ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote Pennsylvania at $6 75@6 50; Philadelphia $5 75.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@2 50 ℔ barrel. Phoenix hydraulic $1 50@2 75 ℔ barrel.

CARBON OIL—Prices are weak, with sales standard brands, in new barrels, at 20c in a jobbing way, and 21½c ℔ gallon in small lots.

CHEESE—The supply has fallen off, and the stock on hand is held firm at the following: New York Goshen 16½@17c; Ohio Goshen 16@16½c; Ohio factory 15@15½c; Western Reserve 13@14c; Sweitzer 18@19c ℔ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was firm, particularly for the better descriptions. Several round lots were disposed of, peaches, bright new ones being most fancied. Sales—halves 11@12c; quarters 9½@10c. Apples dull. The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at 6@7c ℔ ℔.

FRUITS—There is a fair demand. We quote prunes 14½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $3 50 ℔ box; Valencia raisins 16c ℔ ℔.

HAY—Comes in rather slow, and prices are a shade firmer. We quote: Baled hay, on landing, at $14, $16@17 ℔ ton; from wagon at $12, $16@18 ℔ ton.

PEANUTS—We can report sales of new crop Tennessee at 6@8c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—Strictly fresh ones are held at 31@32c; pickled are offered at 23@26c ℔ dozen.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts were 47 head, against 187 yesterday. The current rates were 7½, 8@8½c ℔ ℔.

FLOUR—The receipts since our last were 556 barrels, against 1,252 barrels yesterday. We quote white wheat, fancy brands, at $7 10 in barrels, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in barrels, $6 50 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sack; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 50 in barrels, $6 25 in sacks. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 20; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 55; Morning Glory, in barrels $6 85, in sacks $6 20; Palmetto, in barrels, $6 70, in sacks $6 35.

RAGS—The Market has undergone no change; we can report sales in a regular way at 4@4½c ℔ ℔.

HUSKS—Sales made in a regular way at 3@3½c ℔ ℔.

HOMINY—The receipts are increasing; we are reported sales best pearl at $6 00@6 25; common $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market remains quiet and unchanged, with a moderately active trade reported, particularly in sugars. We quote as follows:

*Raw Sugar*—New Orleans 11½@12c; Cuba 10@10½c; Havana, boxes, 11½@12½c; Molasses sugar 9@10c.

*Coffee*—Rio, choice 21½c; prime 21c; good 13c; Java 27@27½c ℔ ℔.

*Sugars*—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15½c; A coffee 14½c; B coffee 14½c; extra C 14c; C 13½c; C yellow 12⅞@13½c; Porto Rico, 11½c for fair, and 12½c for choice.

*Syrups*—Havemyer & Elder's 85c; white honey drips 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips 70c; golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 and 60c ℔ gallon.

*Molasses*—The supply is fair; New Orleans, good, 75c; choice new, 78c.

GRAIN—The cold weather has had a depressing effect upon the wheat market, though sales were made to a considerable extent in view of the light receipts, which were as follows: Oats, 183 sacks; rye, 136 sacks; barley, 139 sacks; wheat, 150 sacks; corn, 256 sacks. The market exhibited no change in prices, with sales white at $1 30, $1 33@1 35; red, fair to prime, $1 15, $1 18@1 20 ℔ bush. Oats—Receipts light, and sales of prime on platform at 46c; store 48@50c. Corn—The market, under declining receipts, is firmer; ear, mixed lots, first hands, 64@66c; prime yellow 68@71c ℔ bush. Rye—Market dull; we quote nominally 85@90c. Barley—Hard to quote; the extreme rates are: spring 75@85c; fall 85@90c ℔ bushel.

LARD OIL—There is a good supply on hand, and sales No. 1 are made at $1 12; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 15 ℔ gallon.

POULTRY—The supply is still in excess of the demand, and but for the cold weather, the market would be a dull one. We quote: Dressed chickens 12@13c; ducks 13@14c; in a regular way at 8½@8½c ℔ ℔. Turkeys 17@18c ℔ ℔.

POTATOES—Firm; sales peachblows at $1@1 05 by the car-load, and $1 10@1 15 from store.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

SWEET POTATOES—The supply is light, the weather being unfavorable for shipment; Jerseys sell at $4. 50 ℔ barrel.

HONEY—Regular sales at 30@35c ℔ ℔.

HOPS—New crop bring 21@24c ℔ ℔.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 and Eastern $1 75 ℔ bbl.

MILL FEED—Dull. The supply exceed, the demand. Quotations are so uncertain that we omit them.

RICE—Sales of North Carolina at 7½@8c.

WHISKY—The market continues quiet and firm at the following: Highwinces 95c; common rectified 98c; proof rectified $1 08; rye and corn $1 65@1 70 ℔ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ℔ gallon, as to age.

BULK MEAT—The market was steady with a fair demand. Prices having undergone no change, we omit figures.

SEEDS—The market was not an active one. We can report small sales of Cloverseed at 10¼@10½c ℔ ℔. Timothy not wanted, prices too uncertain to quote; Flaxseed is selling in a regular way at $2 12@2 15 ℔ bushel.

SUMAC—The market is well supplied; we can report sales of Tennessee at 4½c per ℔. ℔ ℔ in a regular way.

WILLOWS—We note sales of Kentucky Willows at 9½@10c ℔ ℔.

TURNIPS—Regular sales at 40@50c per bushel

TALLOW—City rendered 8½@8¾c ℔ ℔.

SAPOLIO—Regular sales at $16 50 ℔ half gross.

SALT—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 per bbl—usual advance for store rates.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ℔ ℔.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 oops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, December 30, 1870.

REMARKS—The market at present is just in that condition that correct figures are difficult to obtain. This will, no doubt, be the situation until after the settlements for this year shall have been made. The oil brokers have a busy time getting things into proper shape.

### CRUDE.

The current rates were as follows: Spot or December 9½c. Settlements of contracts were made at 9½c. We are reported sales of 10,000 barrels in lots to fill contracts, the terms of which were withheld; the figures, however, among dealers were pretty well understood. We quote nominally January to July, 1871, 10½c; all year B. O. 12½c.

### REFINED.

Market weak, dealers not disposed to come to terms. The nominal figures were: Spot or December 22½c; January 22½c; February 22½c; March 23½c; April 24c; March to June 24½c; all year B. O. 27½c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 29.—The *Herald* says there was no decided change in the market to-day. On upper creek $3 20 was the price bid, with $3 25 asked. Upon lower creek $3 40@3 45 was bid, and $3 50 asked.

### SALES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2,500 bbls upper creek | $3 25 |
| 750 bbls upper creek | 3 25 |
| 2,500 bbls lower creek | 3 45 |
| 500 bbls lower creek, 46 gravity | 3 50 |
| 500 bbls lower creek, 46 gravity | 3 50 |
| 500 bbls lower creek, 46 gravity | 3 40 |

NEW YORK, December 29—Closing on 28th.—Market dull and prices hardly settled; no speculative demand, and export orders very light. Refined 22½@22½c for cargoes; sales 2,000 bbls., special contracts, made at 22½c; crude in bulk firm at 13c for immediate delivery, owing to the scarcity; 500 bbls sold for January at 13½c. Philadelphia delivery more active, with sales of 6,000 bbls at 22½c, and 1,000 bbls at 22½c.

TITUSVILLE, December 29.—Market nominal at $3 25. Upper road quiet but firm.

SHAMBURG, December 29.—Market quiet, holders asking $3 25, buyers offering $3 20 on road.

OIL CITY, December 29.—Market firm at $3 50 on lower road for regardless, and $3 70 at Oil City for same; 46 gravity is worth 10@15 cents more than these figures.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 29.—Market quiet and firm at $3 40 for light oil.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Market quiet; S. W. 22½c; futures: January 22½c; February 22½c; March 23½c; April 23½c. Crude 11½c.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, December 29.—Market very quiet; lower creek $3 40@3 45; Oil City $3 70@3 75.

NEW YORK, December 29, 3 P. M.—Market quiet and nothing doing in crude, buyers and sellers holding different opinions; January and February delivery might possibly be bought at 13½c, although 13½c is asked. No bids on market. Refined firm and higher; contracts for the month being almost entirely settled, the price has advanced, and is now firm at 23½c for cargoes.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 29.—Market firm and quiet; offering $3 40, with no sellers; holding at $3 50.

ROUSEVILLE, December 29.—Market opened quiet and dull, buyers offering $3 40@3 45 for regardless. Gravity is very scarce and no bids. Sales light.

PLEASANTVILLE, December 29.—Market quiet at $3 60.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Refined—December, 22½c bid; January, 22½@23½c; January and February, 22½c; March, 23½c; March to June, 24½c. No sales. Crude 11½c. No sales.

TITUSVILLE, December 29.—Market firm with no transactions, buyers not offering above $3 25, and holders asking $3 27½@3 30.

TIDIOUTE, December 29.—Market quiet and firm at $3 36.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 5:00 P. M.—Refined—sales 500 bbls December at 22½c; January 22½@22½c; sales 250 bbls first ten days of January at 22½c; January and February 22½c; March 23½c; April and May 23½c. Crude 11½c.

### Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

| | Bbls. | | Bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brilliant Oil Works | 1,480 | Anchor Oil Works | 74 |
| Anchor Oil Works | 536 | Riverside Oil Works | 222 |
| Peerless Oil Works | 398 | Iron City Oil Works | 148 |
| Payne & Abbott | 50 | David Bly | 50 |
| Total | | | 2,871 |

### Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew to Brilliant Oil Works, 1,482 bbls. Fisher Bros to Anchor Oil Works, 316 bbls. Jas Wilkins to Anchor Oil Works, 74 bbls. Bates & Goldsborough to Riverside Oil Works, 222 bbls. Duncan & Young to to Peerless Oil Works, 398 bbls. Bates & Goldsborough to Iron City Oil Works, 148 bbls. Duncan & Young to Anchor Oil Works, 222 bbls.

## WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 28.—The demand is limited, but prices are without material change; 30,000 ℔s sold in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at from 49@51c; X 48@49c; medium 46@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine at 45@46c; medium 46@47c; coarse 45@47c; dark colored prairie lots 40@44c for all grades; unwashed fine 30@35c for bright lots; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 27½@29c; coarse and medium unwashed 33@34c; combing and delaine unwashed 49c; combing and delaine washed 54@55c; tub washed 52@54c for choice, and 48@51c for fair lots; pulled wools sell at 30@40c for lambs and super.

## IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 28.—In pig iron there is very little movement, but prices are without material change. No. 1 sold at $31; No. 2 is quoted at $29. Bar iron sells at $72@77 50 ℔ ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $33 ℔ ton.

# MINERALINE

IS THE

Great Novelty Lubricating Composition for all kinds of Machinery.

It Saves Your Oil Seventy-five Per Cent., your Machinery from Wear, and your Labor of Oiling, as one application answers for many days. It is now well tested, and for efficiency leaves nothing to be desired as a thorough preventive of friction. It is now in use in more than five thousand manufactories, including the U. S. Navy Yards and the principal Steam Car Companies. Solely manufactured and invented by JAMES MANES & SONS, Practical Chemists, Cambridgeport, Mass., and Glasgow, Scotland. Also, manufactures Boiler Composition, Engine Polish, Patent Wheel Grease and all kinds of Bleaching Compositions. For information, send for Circular to the above address.

J. MANES & SONS can give Receipes in Chemistry for all Manufacturing Purposes known, with Drawings of Apparatus required. Following is a few of their Receipes:

1st. A new plan of Tinning and Galvanizing Wrought and Cast Iron.

2d. To Flux Iron free from Phosphate and Sulphur, and all Impurities.

3d. The wonderful Water-proof Cement for all kinds of Machine Belts, ready for use in a few minutes.

4th. New plans for Nickeling, Plating, Copperizing, Water Gilding, etc., etc.

Mr. MANES can produce thousands of vouchers and testimonials from the principal manufacturers in the United States. Can be seen at the ROBINSON HOUSE for a few days.

# PITTSBURGH NICKEL PLATING WORKS.

NO. 34 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nickel is applied to ALL METALLIC ARTICLES. It is as hard as steel, requires very little cleaning, never rusts or changes color, has all the lustre and brilliancy of silver, is cheaper, and its durability is four or five times greater.

# WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

For sale by all Druggists. MWF

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TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS.

Unequalled for Simplicity, Convenience, Economy and Power.

## New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅛@110¼.

NEW YORK, December 29—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold has been dull and steady to-day, all sales at 110⅛@110¼. Loans were made at from 7 per cent. currency per annum to 1-64 of 1 per cent. per day. Clearances to-day about $34,000,000.

MONEY.

Money was very active in the morning at 7 per cent. gold to ⅛@¼ per day, but about 3 P. M. a member of a leading stock house broke down the rates by offering to carry 5,000 shares Northwestern common at 7 per cent. and lent nearly $11,000,000 at the legal rate on other collateral.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 109.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government securities strong, especially 5-20s of '67, which reached 110⅛. The proposals for bonds to-day amounting to about $1,563,900 at from 106.15 to 106.94. The awards will be $1,000,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, 1881 | 113⅛ | 5-20s, 1867 | 110⅛ |
| 5-20s, 1862 | 107⅛ | 5-20s, 1868 | 111 |
| 5-20s, 1864 | 107⅛ | 10-40s | 106⅛ |
| 5-20s, 1865 | 107⅛ | Currency 6s | 110 |
| 5-20s, 1865, new | 109⅛ | | |

STATE SECURITIES.

State securities steady on the whole list, the principal transactions being in Tennessees.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouris | 92 | Virginias, old | 66½ |
| Tennessees, old | 63½ | North Carolinas, old | 45 |
| Tennessees, new | 63½ | North Carolinas, new | 23 |
| Virginias, new | 63 | | |

STOCKS.

Stocks opened steady, and on the first call advanced and have been very strong, with transactions light. Rock Island has been the most active, having sold at an advance of ⅛ per cent. on the opening price, a difference of ⅛ to ⅛ being made between the sales deliverable to-day and those for to-morrow. Union and Pacifics were active and declined 2 per cent. this afternoon.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. U. Telegraph | 46 | Northwestern | 71 |
| Quicksilver | 4 | Preferred | 81⅝ |
| Mariposa | 4 | Rock Island | 105⅛ |
| Preferred | 9 | New Jersey Central | 105 |
| Adams Express | 63½ | St. Paul | 55⅜ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 31⅛ | Preferred | 80⅜ |
| Amer'n Express ex-div | 43 | Wabash | 48⅛ |
| United States Express | 43 | Preferred | 68 |
| Pacific Mail | 40 | Fort Wayne | 92⅛ |
| New York Central | 91⅛ | Terre Haute | 26 |
| New York Cent. Scrip | 87⅛ | Preferred | 55 |
| Erie | 22⅛ | Chicago and Alton | 114 |
| Preferred | 45 | Preferred | 114 |
| Harlem | 132 | Ohio and Mississippi | 28⅛ |
| Preferred | 132⅛ | Cleveland, Col. and Cin. | 81⅛ |
| Reading | 98 | Burlington & Quincy | 150 |
| Michigan Cent. | 116 | Lake Shore | 91⅛ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 104 | Illinois Central | 135 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 29, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet and firm at $4 37@5 25.

WHEAT—In fair demand but lower by ½@¾c; No 2 spring $1 07@1 07½ cash or seller January; $1 08¼ seller last half the month; this afternoon steady at $1 06@1 07 cash; $1 06@1 07½ seller January, and $1 08 offered seller last half the month.

CORN—In fair demand but at lower rates by 1½@1¾c; No 2 mixed 43½c; this afternoon neglected.

RYE—Unchanged.

OATS—Steady at 29c.

BARLEY—Dull but unchanged.

HIGHWINES—Steady and more active at 86c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $19 12½. Lard 11½c.

HOGS—Dressed active at $7 00@6 95; live opened firm but closed dull at $5 75@6 30.

CATTLE—Dull at $4 90@5 75.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling uplands 15½c. Flour in fair demand and prices advanced; superfine western and State $5 30@5 65; common to good extra $6 00@6 25; good to choice $6 30@6 65; white wheat extra $6 50@6 90; extra Ohio $6 70; St. Louis $6 15@8 25. Rye flour $4 00@5 10. Cornmeal unchanged. Whisky heavy at 90@90½c. Wheat opened firm but closed dull, inferior $1 42@1 44; No 2 mixed $1 49; spring $1 42@1 42½; red and amber $1 45@1 49; white Michigan $1 49@1 50. Rye dull and unsettled. Barley heavy; State 85c; Canada West 95c. Malt quiet. Corn dull and unchanged; No 1 mixed 77@80c; yellow 81@82c. Oats firm; Western and Ohio 60@62c. Hops scarce and firm. Hops in good demand. Coffee firm; Rio 11@18c in bond; Java 20@21c. Sugar quiet and unchanged in every respect; Cuba 10⅛c. Molasses dull but unchanged; New Orleans 66@74c. Rice 6½@7c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 22½c. Tallow 9½c. Mess pork $17 00@17 25; new $20 00@21 00; prime mess $19 50. Beef quiet; mess $10@13; extra $13@14. Beef hams quiet and unchanged; prime mess India $26@31. Cut meats dull; hams, plain 10½@11½c; shoulders 7@8½c; short clear middles 11½@11½c; short rib middles 10½c; city long 11½c. Lard prime steam 11½@12½c; kettle rendered 12½c. March 12½c. Butter dull but unchanged at 15@35c for Ohio and 25@42c for State. Cheese quiet and unchanged at 12@16½c.

LATEST—Flour quiet and unchanged at $6 00@6 30 for shipping. Wheat more active; No 2 spring $1 41@1 42; red and amber $1 45@1 48. Rye dull and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 60@62c. Corn dull and a shade lower. No 1 mixed 78@80c. Pork, beef and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and a shade lower; January 12c; February and March 12½c bid and 12½c asked. Eggs firm; fresh 28@35c.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 29.—There is but little stir in this department of trade. The following changes or adjustments of prices have been established to-day: Pepperell, 8-4 brown sheetings, 25c; do, 9-4, 27½c; do, 10-4, 32½c; do, 11-4, 37½c; do, 7-4 bleached, 25c; do, 8-4, 27½c; do, 9-4, 32c; do, 10-4, 37½c; do, 11-4, 42½c. Androscoggin, 10-4 brown sheetings, 25c; do, 11-4, 42½c; do, 8-4, bleached, 30c; do, 9-4, 35c; do, 10-4, 40c. In other staple textures there is no change to observe.

### New York Cattle Market

NEW YORK, December 29.—Beeves—Chicago dressed beef averages a car per day, selling at 8@10c; old dead meats are much depressed. Receipts of live cattle 750 head, and not all wanted. Some are still left from Monday, and sales 10½@16c for stags, bulls and dry cows; 11 to 13c for thin to medium steers, and 15@16c for some fat lots; four cars Illinois 7½ cwt. selling at 14@16c. Some snow-bound trains will be here to-morrow. Poultry takes the place of beef.

Sheep—Receipts 4,000, and almost no trade. Prices are lower or 4@6½c for thin to good, with a car of 77 ℔s State selling at 4½c; a car of Michigan 78 ℔s at 5c; two cars Ohio of 72 ℔s at 4½c. Many lots are unsold.

Hogs are weaker to-day, after selling at 7½c yesterday. Receipts 5,500; sales seven cars 220 and 250 ℔s at 7¼c; city dressed are worth 8@8¾c; western dressed 8@8½c, and are arriving freely, 4,000 in two days.

### St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 29.—Cotton dull and nominal at 14c. Flour in good order demand, with low grades a shade higher; superfine winter $4 25@4 60. Wheat firm and generally held above buyers' views; small sales of No 2 red winter at $1 23. Corn—high mixed yellow 45@46c; sales at East St. Louis for the Eastern market; mixed in bulk 45@47c. Oats firm at 38@40c in bulk. Barley—no market. Rye held higher. Highwines wanted at 85c. Tobacco—no market. Hemp nominal. Bagging 26@27c. Provisions—but little disposition to buy or sell, and only a small order business done; pork is held at $19 50; bulk shoulders 7c; do sides, clear rib, 9½c; do clear 12½c; hams, sugar-cured, 17@17½c. Lard quiet at 11½c for prime steam. Hogs stiff and higher at $6@6 40. Cattle unchanged.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—Flour firm and unchanged; family $5 40@5 60. Wheat firm. Corn scarce at 54@55c. Oats lower at 35@45c. Rye 84@86c. Barley firm at 90c@$1 05. Whisky 85c and firm. Hogs weak at the close at $6 50 for live, and $7 25@7 80 for dressed; receipts 4,500. Provisions weak and easier to buy; pork $20 25; lard 11½@11½c; kettle 12½c; bulk meats 7½c, 9½@10c packed; green meats 6½@6¾c for shoulders and sides; 10½@11½c for hams; bacon dull at 10c, 11½@12c. Butter and cheese unchanged and quiet. Lard oil firm at 90c. Cloverseed 12½c. Gold 110⅜. Exchange dull at 1-10 to 1-50c discount buying.

### Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 29.—Tobacco firm and unchanged; sales 25 hhds. Bagging quiet at 25@26c for heavy hemp and flax. Cotton weak and lower; middling 14c. Flour—demand moderate; extra family $5 25. Wheat firmer; other grains extremely dull. Hogs very firm at $6 50@6 75; killed to date 225,337. Provisions quiet and steady; mess pork $19 50; lard 12c; bacon shoulders 10½c; sides, clear rib, 12½c; clear 13c; bulk shoulders 7c; do sides, clear rib, 10½c; do clear 10½c. Whisky steady at 85c.

### Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 29.—Flour—extra spring firm at $4 50@5 00. Wheat in good demand at full prices; No. 1 $1 19; No. 2 $1 08½. Oats—No. 2 steady at 45c. Corn dull but unchanged. Rye—No. 1 nominal at 71c. Barley—No. 2 steady at 70c. Mess pork weak at $17 75. Dressed hogs $7 00.

### Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 29.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and shade lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1 54; No. 1 white Michigan $1 31; amber Michigan $1 27; No. 1 red Wabash $1 30; No. 2 $1 25; No. 1 amber Indiana $1 31. Corn quiet and unchanged; new high mixed 52c; do low 49@50c. Oats dull and nominal. Cloverseed steady at $6 42. Hogs steady.

### Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 29.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and prices advanced; No. 1 red winter nominally held at $1 28; No. 2 $1 23@1 24. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced; new shelled 61c. Oats steady at 46c. Crude petroleum very quiet at $1 10@4 15; refined and unchanged at 26c.

### Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 29.—Flour firm. Wheat demand good at full prices; Ohio and Indiana $1 40@1 45. Corn—quiet and unchanged at 77@78c; yellow 75c. Oats—demand good at full prices, 56@58c. Rye 85@88c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet; sales at 92c; generally held at 93@94c.

### Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29.—Flour quiet; extra $4 75@5 12½. Corn—yellow 77c; No 1 mixed 75c. Oats firm at 54@56c. Provisions firm; mess pork $21 00. Lard 12½c. Crude petroleum 15½c; refined 22½c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 94c.

## COTTON MARKETS.

### Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Cotton in fair demand, but at lower rates; receipts, 1,756 bales; shipments 2,031 bales.

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**Order Your Bouquets**

AND

FANCY FLOWER BASKETS

From the Knox Green Houses.

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R. CUMMING & CO

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Confectionery and Fruitery,

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DINING ROOMS,

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NEXT WEEK, JANUARY 1, 2 and 3, the celebrated Dr. W. A. McCANDLISS, of 2,001 Arch street, Philadelphia, will visit this city, (stopping at UNION DEPOT HOTEL), for the purpose of treating Piles or Hemorrhoidal Tumors, Fissure of the Anus, Fistula in ano, prolapsus ani, and all diseases of the lower bowels, without the use of knife or ligature.

Dr. McCANDLISS has made these painful objects his especial study for over twenty years, and has treated over 1,200 cases in Philadelphia and vicinity; also, several citizens of this city, to whom the Doctor refers.

Those afflicted and desirous of being treated and cured should not hesitate to address him, or call during his visits. Hereafter, the Doctor will visit this city every first Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of every month, and Thursdays in Altoona. All communications should be addressed to

Dr. W. A. McCANDLISS,

2,001 Arch street, Philadelphia.

REFERENCES:

H. Latimer, Wm. Johnson,
W. H. Byrnes, W. P. Longarey,
J. D. Neilson.

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ABOUT FOUR MILES FLAT RAIL.

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## OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Caledonia | December 31 | Glasgow. |
| **1871.** | | |
| Parthia | January 4 | Liverpool. |
| Colorado | January 4 | Liverpool. |
| Samaria | January 5 | Liverpool. |
| Anglia | January 7 | Liverpool. |
| Holsatia | January 11 | Hamburg. |
| Britannia | January 11 | Liverpool. |
| Algeria | January 11 | Liverpool. |
| Wisconsin | January 11 | Liverpool. |
| Calabria | January 12 | Liverpool. |
| Australia | January 14 | Liverpool. |
| Abyssinia | January 14 | Liverpool. |
| Manhattan | January 18 | Liverpool. |
| Siberia | January 19 | Liverpool. |
| Aleppo | January 19 | Liverpool. |
| India | January 21 | Liverpool. |
| Minnesota | January 25 | Liverpool. |
| Iowa | January 25 | Liverpool. |

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

### Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., December 29, 1870.

River still running full of heavy ice, and stationary. Weather clear and cold. H.

## RIVER NEWS.

THE Natchez arrived at New Orleans from Natchez on Friday, with 4,457 bales of cotton.

THE J. H. Bigby's tow has laid up at Rock Haven, and the Grand Lake at Cannelton.

THE steamer Leonidas arrived at Memphis on the 27th with 600 tons for the Ohio river.

THE steamer Great Republic arrived at Memphis on the 27th in five days from New Orleans.

THE closing of the Mississippi with ice at St. Louis caused coal to advance in that city to twenty-five cents per bushel.

THE Evansville Underwriters refused to permit the Susie Silver to load at that point for New Orleans until the ice thins out.

WHAT has become of the steamer Glendale? we have heard nothing concerning her for some time. The St. Louis papers give us no information concerning her. We should like to be advised.

NASHVILLE, December 27.—The river commenced rising this afternoon, with three feet on Harpeth Shoals. Snow and rain to-day. In port: Umpire, Tobe Hurt, and Tyrone.

A CAIRO dispatch says: The Mississippi is gorged thirty miles above Cairo, and the ice is decreasing from that river. The Arlington is making her regular semi-daily trips.

MATTERS along shore remain unchanged. Fine skating along shore. The steamboats are all tied up to the bank waiting for a favorable opportunity to take a fresh start for the lower ports, of which our readers shall be advised in due time.

ONE of the Charley Bowen's loaded Clifton coal barges was badly cut by the ice at Crawfish, but saved by shifting the coal and listing the barge. The ice cut through one of the gunwales. A loaded salt boat the Bowen had in tow also came near sinking, but the salt was rolled ashore and saved.

CAPT. WILL DILL had an animated fifteen pound Christmas present tendered him by Mrs. Dill, late on Saturday evening, at Memphis. Dill is overjoyed at the event, and attributes it all to the account of a shabby bay mustang which Mrs. D. often drives, and which he expects the young rascal will when he gets big enough.

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—The *Courier-Journal* says: The towboats Diamond, Tiger and Tigress are ice bound at Pumpkin Patch. The Fearless landed below Madison all right. The J. H. Bigby left Friday night with seven barges and two boats, and is reported at Rock Haven, all right.

JAMES McDONALD, a passenger from the Mary McDonald, arrived to-day per steamer Arlington and Iron Mountain road, and says the McDonald is in a fair ice harbor, above Liberty Bar, but that the Tom Jasper is aground in Liberty Crossing, in a bad condition, out of fuel, all communication cut off from shore, and the ice piled up nearly to her ladies' cabin floor. The Shark left her barges in a safe harbor, and went to assist the Jasper, but ran aground sixty yards distant, and is also in danger from ice. The Mary Alice started up the Mississippi to assist the Keilogg, aground twenty miles above Cairo, but could go no further than Greenleaf's Bar, six miles above Cairo, where she only found three feet six inches water.

LOUISVILLE, December 27.—The weather has moderated considerably, with the mercury at 35 degrees at 6 o'clock this afternoon. A light snow is falling, and the prospects are favorable for its continuance through the night. Ice has been running heavily all day. Without a heavy rain, or much warmer weather, it will be ten days, at least, before the river becomes disgorged, so that boats can run. Fears are entertained that, when a thaw sets in, there will be considerable loss among the coal barges now lying at Pumpkin Patch, just above Jeffersonville, and the barges and boats at the city wharf and in the mouth of the canal are considered out of danger. The river has commenced rising again, and has risen two inches in the last twenty-four hours. As the river is gorged with ice, it will likely rise but little more.

WEDNESDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: There was considerable ice floating in the river yesterday. The cakes were not so large, but quite heavy, the ice being thick. Business is, of course, suspended along the levee. The Newport ferry-boat is making regular trips to Newport.

Captain Jacob Remelin, pilot of the Dumont, who was on watch when Captain W. F. Fuller fell overboard between the boat and barge, is in the city, and informs us the Dumont had gone to Vevay to tow a model barge and one hay barge from that point to the mouth of the Kentucky river, for an ice harbor, and that the Dumont was about ten miles above Carrollton, and ran into a cake of ice extending almost across, when Captain Fuller, who was standing out forward, gave the order for more steam, to enable the Dumont to work through the ice. Just at this juncture Captain Remelin missed Captain Fuller, and fearing he had fallen overboard, or to the lower deck, immediately ordered the engines stopped. It appears that he fell between the steamer and one of the barges, cutting his head in several places, and injuring his spine. One of the firemen, who observed Captain Fuller fall, reached him in time to pull him out of the river and save him from passing under the wheel of the Dumont. At last accounts he was in comfortable quarters, at Carrollton, with his devoted wife by his side, and doing as well as could be expected. He complains of a severe pain in his back, while his head is badly cut. We are pleased to chronicle the fact that his injuries are not as serious as at first reported.

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

### Per Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THROUGH.

Arbuckles & Co, 50 buckets mince meat, 5 half barrels mince meat, 5 bbls sugar, 50 half boxes tobacco. W Hasinger, 11 bbls pickles, 15 buckets mince meat, 5 box hollow ware. Kramer, Bohm & Co, 1 box confections, 25 bxs raisins, 7 bbls sugar. Bruggeman & O'Brien, 100 bags dry fruit, 1 keg mince meat. Dilworth, Harper & Co, 175 bxs soap, 50 boxes potash, 55 do soap. Western Pennsylvania Salt Co, 20 drums soda. J Porterfield & Co, 2 bbls crackers. S P Shriver & Co, 10 boxes soap, 1 do tea. J H Smeathen & Co, 1 bx wire rope, 4 coils rope. T K Wilson, 25 bbls sugar. Atwood & Co, 1 box hardware. R D Clark & Co, 60 bales oakum. S Ewart & Co, 15 bbls syrup. B L Fahnestock & Co, 25 bags drugs. Fleming, A & Co, 1 box tin. J Hesinger, 10 buckets mince meat. E Heazleton, 14 barrels sugar. W F Hunker, 2 boxes confectionery. Holtzman & W, 2 boxes dry goods. T C Jenkins & Bro, 44 bags coffee. W Miller & Co, 3 bbls snuff. Park, Bro & Co, 8 bbls black lead. Reymer Bros, 5 bbls pickles. J A Renshaw, 6 bxs groceries. C Reed, 27 boxes fresh oysters. J P Smith & Son, 4 bxs hardware. John Seiferth, 7 barrels wine. Schwartz & Haslet, 1 box mdse. R E Sellers & Co, 4 bxs drugs. W Steel & Bro, 7 bxs sugar, 7 bbls sugar. Winchel, H & Co, 3 cases labels. J Wilson & Son, 2 boxes tobacco.

THROUGH FREIGHT RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

J S Dilworth & Co, 44 bbls syrup, 50 boxes raisins. Arbuckles & Co, 10 bbls sugar. W S Colwell & Co, 2 pieces machinery. Johnson, Clark & Co, 39 boxes castings. W Semple, 11 dry goods. W & H Walker, 24 bbls soap.

ALLEGHENY.

C Zeiss, 2 casks queensware. Boggs & B, 1 bale mdse. H M Frost, 1 box gas fixtures. W Semple, 5 bales dry goods. W Semple, 3 boxes shoes. Rossell & K, 2 do do. L Hamberger, 2 do do. W Marndel, 6 do wine. J D Reed, 1 box shoes. A Hess, 1 do do. J Lockhart, 5 sacks salt. C Gohring, 2 boxes shoes. H N Wenzel, 5 do do. S Grove & Son, 20 bbls sugar. G H Johnston, 1 box do. G Engelhart, 3 boxes shoes. W John, 1 do shoes. Page, Zellers & Duff, 16 casks soda ash.

LOCAL.

Dilworth, Harper & Co, 1 bbl dried apples, 1 ream paper. L J Blanchard, 1 box sundries. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 6 empty bbls and boxes. M Donovan, 1 bbl pork, 1 sack flour. Little & Mechling, 2 bbls whisky. James Donnelly, 1 do do. Fred Nistle, 2 do do. C Keltner, 1 do do. Joseph Shermer, 1 do do. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 2 bbls and 1 keg iron nuts. P Moher, 6 rolls leather. L Burns, 1 bbl. Drape & R, 1 box and 1 bbl mdse. S Rodelheimer, 6 kegs liquor, lot of empty bbls and kegs. J B Canfield, 1 box mdse. Weyman & Bro, 2 boxes cigars.

### Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Houck, Jamison & Co, 25 bbls apples. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co, 1 box dry goods. Spang, Chalfant & Co, 1 keg fittings. Shoenberger, B & Co, 2 cars limestone. Pittsburgh Elevator, 4 cars corn. R Knox & Son, 1 car shelled corn. McKnight, McCreary & Co, 1 car shelled corn. Pier, Dannels & Co, 1 car barley. P Duff & Son, 1 car handles. Phillips & M, 1 car hoops. Hall & Spear, 1 car handles. Hostetter & Smith, 50 bbls spirits. T C Jenkins & Bro, 50 bbls flour. T Brady, 1 car oats. J M Fife, 5 bbls eggs. Henry Rea, Jr, 5 dressed hogs, 1 bbl eggs, 1 box beeswax. Coleman, Rahm & Co, 2 sheets iron, 1 box axles. McCracken, G & Co, 17 bbls apples. Voigt, Mahood & Co, 2 bbls butter. Lorenz & Wightman, 1 box glass. Frank Cahill, 1 box books. Burk & Wood, 1 car empty bbls. Aaron Barrell, 160 bbls apples. Meanor & Harper, 160 sacks flour, 8 bags cornmeal, 100 do middlings, 7 bbls rye flour. E Ferrell, 1 bbl butter. Chess, Smythe & Co, 1 bale dry goods. Phillips & C, 4 pcs pump. Watt, Lang & Co, 160 bbls flour. I Dickey & Co, 87 sks dried peaches. J W Seibert & Co, 3 caddies tobacco. Carter, McG & Co, 10 hf butts tobacco.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

Charles Hutchinson, 15 dozen brooms. J O Hanlon, lot stoneware. Price, Stewart & Co, 4 corn shellers. Hippely & Beckert, 12 dressed hogs. Rahm & Robertson, 2 cars staves. J McIlrien, 1 car lumber. Reed & Bros, 1 car lumber. J Graff, 1 car grindstones. Marshall & Kennedy 1 car staves. Holmes, Bell & Co, 2 cars cotton. Superior Iron Co, 2 cars sand. M Beckmann, 1 car barley. R Knox & Son, 1 car oats. M Steele & Son, 1 car oats. John Herbert, 4 dressed hogs. Kennedy & Childs, 5 bales cotton.

### Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

James Connor, 260 half bbls fish. F Alder, 1 car grindstones. S Ewart & Co, 10 bbls fish. Mullins & Maloney, 1 car scrap iron, 20 bbls do do. Lippincott & B, 1 car scrap iron. Watt, Lang & Co, 20 cases tobacco, 1 bbl peas. C H Hussey & Co, 17 bbls copper, 4 bbls brass, 1 box do. Kinsey & Co, 10 bbls oatmeal. Voigt & McGraw, 35 do do. W M Gormley, 4 bbls do. Strickler & M, 35 do do. Watt, Lang & Co, 5 kegs p barley. Seghmyer & Voskamp, 3 bbls oatmeal, 10 do crackers. J Dunlap, 1 box household goods. W J Lea, 85 sacks flour, 3 do corn meal. Grover & Baker, 20 sewing machines. Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co, 19 bundles paper. J W Barker, 2 boxes cigars. H Rea, Jr, 5 dressed hogs. McCullough & Co, 1 dressed hog. Dalzell & Bro, 3 dressed hogs. O'Rahe, lot hogs. J P Hanna & Co, 6 dressed hogs. Houck, Jamison & Co, 80 sks wheat, 32 do oats, 1 do beans, 1 do walnuts. J Heyl, 6 pails tobacco. Bruggeman & O B, 3 sacks dried apples, 3 do beans. McMurray & Hood, 12 sacks clover seed. J W Fife, 25 dressed hogs. J & W Fairley, 90 bbls flour. J P Hanna & Co, 18 dressed hogs. Duff & Son, 7 bbls apples, 7 kegs lard. S Hamilton, 1 organ. Western Union Telegraph Company, 2 cars telegraph poles.

### Per Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Frederick Kober, 2 cars staves. Watt, Lang & Co, 2 tcs hams. J Porterfield, 4 do do. F Sellers & Co, 8 do shoulders. James McKay, 25 bbls whisky. A Ballou, 7 bags corks. J Gillespie, 1 box wood in shape. S Lindsay & Co, 1 iron safe. Robert Hare, 6 bdls wheels. Jas Wood, well & Co, 1 box bottles. Newman & Co, 1 box bitters. Dalzell & T, 50 kegs pigs feet. Austin & Co, 6 bxs tobacco. J Freudenberg, 1 bbl whisky, 2 casks port wine, 2 casks sherry wine. Milligan & M, 10 bbls whisky. Dallinger & Co, 4 bbls whisky. Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 1 car wheat in sacks. W H Graff & Co, 6 kegs butter, 17 tubs butter. Reymer & Bro, 1 box merchandise. J Dunlap, 1 box tin plate. Bruggeman & O'Brien, 1 bbl eggs. Henry Rea, Jr, 1 dressed hog. J A Graff, 1 keg lard, 4 bbls dried apples, 1 box feathers, 1 bale cotton. James Jamison, 5 dressed hogs. McGrew & McIlvaine, 10 bbls apples. S Hood, 40 do chop. Holmes, Bell & Co, 50 bales cotton. T C Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour. S R Floyd, 1 car corn. A Kirkpatrick & Co, 10 bbls molasses. Wm Miller, 5 hhds sugar. S Ewart & Co, 10 do. W M Gormley, 10 bbls do.

### Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

P McAfee, 2 dressed hogs, 12 bags rye. James Hilby, J C Caddy, 4 sacks beans, 3 do walnuts, 3 do peanuts. J H Riley, lot household goods. Jas Schall, 6 bags flour. Wm Flaccus & Son, 1 roll leather. George Bole, 1 dressed hog. B C R & M R, 225 rails railroad iron. U Gill, lot sacks oats, 65 sks oats. Jas Schall, 4 bags buckwheat flour. Wm Seibert, 1 bbl butter, 2 bxs poultry. Wm Welsh & Co, 4 dead hogs. A Reymer, lot eggs and poultry. Wm Hoffman, 1 bbl butter. John Auldehide, F T McKee, John Beckman, sack butter, eggs, etc. Scott & Gisal, 4 dead hogs. H Wolfe, 1 box glassware. S S Marvin, 1 box sundries. T H Nevin, 1 do sundries. Arbuthnot & Shannon, 1 box dry goods. E Boggs, 1 car scrap iron. W Kirkpatrick & Co, 1 bbl mdse. Mrs Jane Thompson, 1 bbl mdse. Bruggeman & O'Brien, 2 bbls poultry, 1 bbl butter. L J Blanchard, 2 bbls poultry, 1 barrel butter.

### Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

W F Armstrong, 2 bxs household goods. A Bradley, 1 bundle castings. N Counsellor, 7 chairs. M Rush, 2 bbls whisky. J Buckslew, 2 bbls do. J Mehitt, 1 package dry goods. J Wilbert, 1 do do. M Mentzer & Bro, 1 box do. Mc Elroy, Dickson & Co, 1 do do. J W Thursby & Co, 24 sacks seeds. A Kann, 5 green hides, 3 pelts, 1 bbl hides. Hoeveler, K & Co, 6 bbls scrap. Junker, D & Co, 4 rolls leather. John Gangewish, 12 empty beer kegs. Peter Graham, 1 bbl flour, 1 sack do. J W Park, 1 stand. Peter Graham, 1 bbl household goods, 1 bureau and 1 stand. Patrick Schwartz & Haslett, 5 kegs pork. C P Markle & Sons, 35 bundles paper. Reed & Johnson, 21 empty boxes. Wm Cooper, 100 do do. J S Finch, 54 whisky bbls. Buffum & Co, 4 bbls do. D Hewith, 11 bags salt. J Rhodes, 5 bbls and 5 half bbls ale.

### Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

| | Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co, m | 26 | Superior Mills | 1 |
| Bryan & Co, m | 6 | Totten & Co | 1 |
| Wood, Sons & Co, m | 3 | Union Mills, m | 1 |
| Brown & Co, m | 2 | Eliza Furnace | 2 |
| Pittsburgh Iron & F Co, m | 5 | Lindsay & McCutcheon, m | 1 |
| Total | | | 52 |

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| | Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co, m | 2 | Bryan & Caughey, m | 1 |
| Jimick & Co, o | 3 | Hailman & H, m | 1 |
| J W Porter, b | 1 | | |
| Total | | | 8 |

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

| | Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| McKnight & Co, o | 2 | Chess, Smythe & Co, o | 1 |
| Jones & Laughlin, o | 3 | Byers & McCullough, o | 1 |
| McKnight, P & Co, o | 1 | Coleman, R & Co, o | 1 |
| Shoenberger, B & Co, o | 1 | Nimick & Co, o | 1 |
| Union Mills, m | 1 | | |
| Total | | | 12 |

PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| | Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| McKnight & Co, m | 1 | John Moorhead, m | 1 |
| Total | | | 2 |

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

| | Cars. |
|---|---|
| John Moorhead | 5 |

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

| | Cars. |
|---|---|
| Nimick & Co, b | 1 |

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OR

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We are satisfied, from past experience, that Consumption is as curable as any other disease, and that we have discovered a remedy in

Dr. KEYSERS LUNG CURE,

Which, with other remedies to meet the various indications that arise in Consumption, will always prevent its development and in many cases will cure it after it has been developed. We are prepared to prove this with evidence from persons who have been cured by our treatment and Lung Cure. The witnesses are near at hand, and can be appealed to by all who are disposed to doubt what we say. An objection often made to our treatment and medicine is that we advertise it in the newspaper. Now what real difference is there in advertising in a newspaper or by merely saying: "We cured such and such a person of Consumption?" We will tell you. The newspaper conveys the facts to thousands and tens of thousands, whilst in the other way, it is merely related to one or two individuals at a time. If the truth were known, and the motives searched that actuate those who make such objections, we think it would be ascertained that the motives are unworthy ones, or that the persons themselves know nothing of us or of our treatment.

The best evidence of our ability to cure Consumption, ought to be, the testimony of those who have tried our treatment and have been cured by it; not those who have never tried it and consequently know nothing of it. Another objection often made is, that we keep our remedies a secret; that is, that we don't tell how or what it is made of. We certainly have no incentive to make known without compensation, the knowledge that we have labored years to acquire. No reasonable person would expect us to do so.

And many of those who make such objections, would, we fear, withhold even "with parsimonious phrase" the credit belonging to so valuable preparation.

We doubt very much whether any one, even in advanced stages of Consumption, have ever taken DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE without some benefit. In the ordinary Coughs and Throat Affections incident to a climate as variable as ours, it will cure very speedily by a very plain and easily explained action; that is of removing obstructions, allaying irritation, and dissolving and carrying out of the system, through nature's outlets, the morbid accumulations which clog and impede proper respiration.

Most persons who know anything of medicine, are doubtless acquainted with the fact that health consists in the harmony and equilibrium of all the functions of the body. We propose, however, to treat of the lungs and the causes that lead to their disease, and the use of our remedies as a cure—especially DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, valuable in itself, more valuable than any single remedy; for the reason that we have stated in a former part of this article; that is, it opens out and removes obstruction, carries off the phlegm mucous that block up the air cells of the lungs, and, while it is doing so, does not weaken the system in any manner, but acts as a genial tonic and alterative, lessening the cough, loosening and dissolving the expectoration, healing the ulcerations, and at the same time giving tone to the stomach, and stimulating the torpid Liver to a regular action. We have long since lost all confidence in the blue pill and calomel theory of cure, not only in the diseases of the lungs, but in all others. We think our experience in the application of remedies ought to enable us to use a discriminating judgment in their regard, and the conclusion at which we have arrived amounts to about this, that they have never cured anything. In the use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE we have known the most astonishing cures—cures, too after long and tedious medical treatment had proved unavailing; oftentimes DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has accomplished the cure alone without even as much as a dose of any other medicine, and this, too, in bad cases, or at least supposed to be so by those long practiced in the medical art, to keep back my Lung Cure, with these facts staring them in the face and with numerous testimonies of credible witnesses in its favor, one of which we append, through a mawkish fear that advertising is undignified, I would consider myself not only as acting foolishly unwise, but even worse than that, as hiding under a bushel what the world needs and is daily in want of.

## A REMARKABLE CURE

OF CONSUMPTION. About a year ago I applied to you for treatment in a very severe atttack of lung disease which was fast destroying my life, and which most persons, as well as myself, believed to be Pulmonary Consumption, and you told me, after an examination with your Lung Sound, that the upper parts of both of my lungs were seriously affected, and that if I staid in the house all winter, and took good care of myself and followed your directions closely, you believed you could cure me. I cannot believe otherwise than that my lungs were alarmingly diseased, judging from the large quantity of matter expectorated, and consequent loss of flesh and general debility which ensued; as I stated before, as near as I can remember, I commenced taking your Lung Cure and other medicines about one year ago last September. I was led to do so from a great cure you had made of Christina Fisher, a niece of mine, who by your skill and treatment you restored to sight after she had been totally blind. I had a thorough knowledge of her condition at the time and since, and know her to be as well, if not better, to-day than ever she was in her life, having seen her within the past week.

My own case was believed by most persons as well as my own immediate kindred, to be an entirely hopeless case of consumption, just such a one as would never recover, and most of them to whom I talked about it predicted I would never get well, and I now believe I never would if I had heeded all the proffered advice which was given me, whether it was well meant or otherwise.

I will here state that from the first application made to you, I believed in your medicine, and never for once doubted your skill, and that I adhered to your advice from the beginning with the strictest fidelity, although I must admit that, owing to the importunities from various sources, doubts were thrown into my mind, and my hope failed me. I never can be too thankful that I had the steadfastness and perseverance, notwithstanding those importunities, to confine myself exclusively to your treatment until it cured me. When I first commenced your treatment I lived in Sharpsburg, and my condition was well known to many persons there, among whom was Peter Prager, Cashier of the Sharpsburg Bank, who called one day with you when you called to see me; at that time I had got over the worst of my sickness, although I was still weak and coughed a great deal, especially night and morning.

Often during my sickness I used to expectorate cheesy particles of matter, which you, as well as other persons said, were portions of tubercle which came from the lungs. The medicine you gave me was mostly DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, to strengthen and purify the blood with other medicines at times, which you told me were to improve the condition of my stomach, and help keep up the strength of my system. I suppose I must have taken over fifty bottles of Lung Cure, and I am to-day in better health than before I took sick, and under Providence, I attribute it to your Lung Cure and treatment.

I had often been told that I had the Consumption, and that it was incurable, and I believe if it had not been for you and your Lung Cure I would never have recovered.

I feel it incumbent on me to make these facts known for the benefit of other sufferers, whom I have no doubt feel an anxiety, as I did, to get well. My residence is with my son-in-law, William A. Rhoades, No. 287 Western avenue, where I will be glad to communicate any further particulars of my case that may be of interest to the afflicted.

ANNA BRADLEY.

At Wm. A. Rhodes', 287 Western avenue.

Price, $1 50 per bottle. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. KEYSER and he will send four bottles to any address by express.

Dr. KEYSER's Consultation Rooms, No. 167 Liberty street, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.; Saturday ... night.

# ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED,

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable:

If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health?

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired?

Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart?

Does your Liver or Urinary Organs, or your Kidneys, frequently get out of order?

Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling?

Or does a thick scum rise to the top?

Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile?

Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia?

Are your bowels constipated?

Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head?

Is your memory impaired?

Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject?

Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life?

Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from every body?

Does any little thing make you start or jump?

Is your sleep broken or restless?

Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant?

The bloom on your cheek as bright?

Do you enjoy yourself in society as well?

Do you pursue your business with the same energy?

Do you feel as much confidence in yourself?

Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy?

If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia.

Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the genitive organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man.

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business-men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affection, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established Upward of Nineteen Years,

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

591 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE: $1 25 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

NONE ARE GENUINE

Unless done up in Steel Engraved Wrapper, Fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

## RAILROADS:

**PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD**—After DECEMBER 4, 1870, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot. | | WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific Express | 2:20 a m | Mail Train | 1:00 a m |
| Southern Ex | 4:20 a m | Fast Line | 1:00 a m |
| Mail Train | 8:10 a m | Cincinnati Ex | 9:05 a m |
| *Cincinnati Ex | 12:50 p m | Pittsburgh Ex | 9:05 p m |
| Philada. Ex | 5:20 p m | *Pacific Ex | 10:40 a m |
| Fast Line | 8:00 p m | *Way Passenger | 10:20 p m |
| LOCAL. | | LOCAL. | |
| Walls No. 1 | 6:30 a m | Walls No. 1 | 6:20 a m |
| Brinton Accom. No. 1 | 10:20 a m | Brinton Accom. No. 1 | 7:50 a m |
| Walls No. 2 | 11:51 a m | Walls No. 2 | 8:50 a m |
| Walls No. 4 | 6:05 p m | Johnstown Ac | 9:00 a m |
| Johnstown Ac | 4:05 p m | Walls No. 3 | 2:20 p m |
| Walls Accomm. No. 3 | 3:05 p m | Braddock's Ac. No. 1 | 7:15 p m |
| Walls No. 4 | 11:00 p m | Brinton No. 2 | 1:20 p m |
| Wilkinsburg Ac | 8:50 p m | Walls Accomm. No. 4 | 5:50 p m |
| Braddock's Ac. No. 1 | 4:50 p m | Wilkinsburg Ac | 10:00 p m |

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday. Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:02 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:25 p. m.

Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., and arrives at Brinton at 9:50 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

W. B. STOREY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

**WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**—On and after DECEMBER 18, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

| Arrive. | | Depart. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Springdale No. 1 | 6:40 a m | Mail | 7:00 a m |
| Freeport No. 1 | 8:20 a m | Freeport No. 1 | 9:20 a m |
| Express | 10:20 a m | Claremont Ac | 11:00 a m |
| Claremont Ac | 12:50 p m | Express | 2:45 p m |
| Freeport No. 2 | 3:40 p m | Springdale No. 1 | 3:10 p m |
| Mail | 5:40 p m | Freeport No. 2 | 4:40 p m |
| Springdale No. 2 | 6:00 p m | Springdale No. 2 | 6:15 p m |

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For Further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent.
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

**PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.**

From DECEMBER 4th, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

| LEAVE. | | ARRIVE. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fast Line | 1:38 a m | Fast Line | 2:08 a m |
| Cle & Whg Mail | 6:38 a m | Wheeling Ex | 10:48 a m |
| Erie and Ygn Ex | 7:13 a m | Pacific Ex | 12:23 p m |
| Chicago Mail | 7:23 a m | Chicago Mail | 3:58 p m |
| Chicago Exp | 11:08 a m | Cleveland Ex | 4:13 p m |
| Clev and Whg Ex | 3:23 p m | Ch&St. Louis Ex | 4:33 p m |
| Pacific Express | 3:33 p m | Erie and Ygn Ex | 5:43 p m |
| Wellsville Ex | 4:38 p m | Clevand Whg Ex | 6:58 p m |
| Erie Express | 4:48 p m | Erie Ex | 11:18 p m |
| Depart from Allegheny. | | Arrive in Allegheny. | |
| Beaver Falls Ac | 8:38 a m | Leetsdale Ac | 6:53 a m |
| Leetsdale Ac | 10:23 a m | Beaver Falls Ac | 8:08 a m |
| Leetsdale Ac | 11:53 a m | Enon Ac | 8:58 a m |
| New Castle Ac | 2:13 p m | New Castle Ac | 10:23 a m |
| Enon Ac | 5:58 p m | Leetsdale Ac | 12:53 p m |
| Leetsdale Ac | 5:13 p m | Beaver Falls Ac | 4:33 p m |
| Beaver Falls Ac | 6:23 p m | Leetsdale Ac | 4:33 p m |
| Leetsdale Ac | 10:43 p m | Leetsdale Ac | 7:33 p m |
| Fair Oaks, Sunday Church | 1:13 p m | Fair Oaks, Sunday Church | 9:58 a m |

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Pacific Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

**ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.**

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, Three Through Trains Daily, (except Sunday,) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions.

| | Leaves. | Arrives. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | 7:20 a m | 9:00 p m |
| Night Express | 8:40 p m | 6:25 a m |
| Way Passenger | 9:35 a m | |
| Mail Train | | 5:50 p m |
| Brady's Bend Accommod'n | 3:05 p m | 10:20 a m |
| Soda Works | 6:10 p m | 8:25 a m |
| 1st Hulton | 6:15 p m | 6:55 a m |
| 2d Hulton | 4:40 p m | 9:05 a m |
| 3d Hulton | 11:00 p m | 7:20 p m |
| Parnassus | 11:40 a m | 2:30 p m |

Church Train to and from Hulton (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 1:00 P. M. Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt.

J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

**PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.**

On and after SUNDAY, November 20, Trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, City Time:

| DEPARTS. | | ARRIVES. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fast Line | 1:13 a m | Southern Ex | 3:58 a m |
| Dennison Ac | 7:13 a m | McDonald Ac | 8:03 a m |
| Pacific Express | 11:03 a m | Steubenville Ac | 9:58 a m |
| McDonald Ac | 11:28 a m | Cincinnati Exp | 12:28 p m |
| Southern Ex | 3:28 p m | McDonald Ac | 4:13 p m |
| Steubenville Ac | 3:53 p m | Dennison Ac | 6:43 p m |
| McDonald Ac | 5:13 p m | Fast Line | 7:38 p m |
| Sunday Ch train | 12:58 p m | Sunday Ch Train | 9:58 a m |

The 11:03 a. m. Pacific Express will leave daily.

The 12:28 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Dennison Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:13 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:53 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Steubenville Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 9:58 a. m., and McDonald Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 4:13 p. m.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

**PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.**—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 4, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

| Leave. | | Arrive. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mail Train | 6:50 a m | 1st McKeesport Accommoda'n. | 6:40 a m |
| Way Passenger | 9:15 a m | West Newton Ac | 8:35 a m |
| 1st McKeesport Accommodat'n | 11:00 a m | Express Train | 10:00 a m |
| Express Train | 3:10 p m | 2d McKeesport Accommoda'n. | 2:10 p m |
| West Newton Ac | 4:30 p m | Way Passenger | 3:50 p m |
| Braddocks Ac | 5:30 p m | Mail Train | 6:10 p m |
| 2d McKeesport Accommodat'n | 6:20 p m | Braddocks Ac | 7:00 p m |
| 3d McKeesport Accommoda'n. | 10:40 p m | 3d McKeesport Accommoda'n. | 9:50 p m |
| West Newton Church Tr'n* | 12:45 p m | West Newton Church Tr'n* | 10:10 a m |

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master of Transportation.

ROOFING.

# AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

PEACH HILL ROOFING

SLATE,

And Tinned Slating Nails,

CORNER ELEVENTH and LIBERTY STS.,

(Opposite the Grain Elevator.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly Attended to.

# SLATE.

J. S. Newmyer,

NO. 49 SEVENTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is prepared to furnish a very superior article of Peach Bottom, Vermont and Blue Mountain

ROOFING SLATE

IN ANY QUANTITY.

From his Yards in Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Or direct from the Quarries at Quarry prices.

Special attention given to Laying Slate and Repairing Slate Roofs.

# SLATE.

THE

Twin City

SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR

Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.

Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President.

Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

GROCERIES, &C.

# Samuel H. Baird,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE

THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,

CHOICE VARIETIES.

TOBACCOS, SUGARS,

SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c.

100 Barrels Choice N. O. Molasses,

FOR SALE LOW.

MONITOR.

(None other Genuine.)

LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.

Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rates. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,

tf 112 SECOND AVENUE

PITTSBURGH COMMISSION HOUSE

Receives and Sells on Commission,

Dressed Hogs, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Cheese,

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS and FARM PRODUCE.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Office and Warehouse, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEATHERS,

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

211 LIBERTY STREET.

# The Daily Commercial.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Assignee's Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Dissolution—Kreber & Robison.
Situation Wanted—Charles Boyle.
Dissolution—Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.
Sale of Goods—Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.
Election—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Birmingham.
Executors' Notice—Felix R. Brunot, James P. Brewster.
For Rent—F. D., Commercial office.
Wanted to Exchange—G. Stoy.
For Sale or Exchange—Prince & Walton, P. O. Box 1,357, Cincinnati, O.
Dried Peaches—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Dried Apples—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
Feathers—Isaiah Dickey & Co.
For Rent—W. A., Commercial office.
Wanted—Bookkeeper, German Lock Box 390.
Circular of Les Dames Ursulines to the Public.
For Rent—John Way, Jr., Sewickleyville, Pa.
Receiver's Notice—W. W. Young.
Young Man Wanted—227 Penn street.
Real Estate—A. Leggate.
Opera House—Captain Charlotte.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—European Novelties.
Snow Flake—T. C. Jenkins.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Family Bibles—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Library Hall—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's Concerts.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Skating—Union Skating Park.
Teas, Sugars, Molasses—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Pattern and Model-Maker—S. L. Vera.
Holiday Presents—Chas. Abel & Co.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Homewood Lots for Sale—Mellon Bros.
Bargains for the Holidays—Morganstern & Co.
Cracker Meal—91 and 93 Liberty street.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Notice—Peoples' Insurance Company.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.—Bovard, Rose & Co.
Dissolution of Copartnership—Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.
Popular Goods and Prices—Putnam's.
Partnership Interest for Sale—Wm. S. McKee.
Mercantile Library Hall—George Vandenhoff, January 3d.

## CITY MATTERS.

### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

#### Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

| PITTSBURGH, December 29, 1870. | 7:23 A. M. | 4:23 P. M. | 11:23 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Height of barometer | 30.10 | 30.23 | 30.20 |
| Change since last report | .19 | .13 | —.03 |
| Thermometer | 16° | 18° | 13° |
| Change in last 24 hours | —17° | —16° | —18° |
| Direction of wind | N W | N | S |
| Velocity of wind—miles per hour | | | |
| Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot | | | |
| Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately | A | A | B |
| Rainfall since last report—inches and hdths | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| State of weather | Fair | Fair | Clear |

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### Teachers' Institute at Oakdale.

A teachers' institute was held in the thriving village of Oakdale, in North Fayette township, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, at which there was a fair attendance, and much interest manifested. Mr. A. T. Douthett, County Superintendent, presided.

The principal subjects treated were: "Penmanship," by Prof. J. Morrow, of Allegheny City; "Grammatical Analysis," by Miss Mary F. Matchett, of this city; discussion on the subject of compulsory education, by Messrs. Morrow, McCullough and Sterling in the affirmative, and D. C. Shaw in the negative. Miss Jennie Boggs, of Allegheny, discussed "Divisors," and Prof. Curry treated the subject: "The Earth as a Cosmical Body. Essay, "Methods of Instruction," by Mrs. A. T. Douthett. Essay on "School Discipline," by Miss Kate Newmont. "Should Corporal Punishment be Abolished in the Public Schools?" was discussed at some length by Messrs. Snodgrass, Gross and McCullough in the negative, and Messrs. Liggett and Morrow in the affirmative. A vote was taken, and a majority of the meeting favored the continuance of the use of the rod. Then followed an illustration of the method of teaching "Commercial Arithmetic," by Professor James Dickson, of Canonsburg; and an essay on "Music in the Public Schools," by Mr. J. J. Snodgrass. A lecture on "Reading," by Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Noblestown, closed the exercises proper, which were interspersed and enlivened by music by Professor Byers and class.

A preamble and resolution indorsing Teachers' Institutes as a means of advancing educational interests were then adopted. Also, resolutions declaring:

1. That the sentiment of this Institute was that the welfare of our common schools demands the continuance of corporal punishment.

2. That the Institute hails with pleasure the increasing interest manifested in the cause of common school education by the citizens of Oakdale, in their efforts to establish an independent district, for the purpose of better accomplishing the education of their children.

This latter resolution called forth some discussion, one of the Directors of North Fayette claiming that it was calculated to reflect discredit on the School Board of the township. This brought to his feet the gentleman who offered the resolution, and who explained that no reflection was meant or intended; that he had always regarded the North Fayette Directors as conscientious gentlemen, but that the Oakdale people were nevertheless entitled to an independent district, and should receive the approbation of every good citizen in their efforts to promote the cause of education, regardless of opposition.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Institute adjourned.

## THE COLFAX SCHOOLS.

### Interesting Exercises—Presentations, Etc.

The holiday vacation was very pleasantly inaugurated in many of our ward schools, and particularly so in the Colfax Schools, Twenty-second ward, which closed on the 22d instant. The closing exercises of the pupils were of a highly creditable and satisfactory character, and were witnessed by a number of the Directors and many friends and patrons of the schools. When the pupils were about to be dismissed Mr. L. J. Fleming, member of Council elect and representative of the ward in the Central Board of Education, unexpectedly stepped upon the platform, and, in a few appropriate remarks, addressed the Principal, Mr. J. B. Irvine, presenting him with an elegant Singer Sewing Machine, as a gift from his class. He then presented to Miss Mattie Huston a beautiful ring, with the inscription, "M. H., from her scholars, Dec. 25, 1870;" and to Mrs. Fleming he presented a very fine set of queensware, as a gift from her pupils. At the conclusion of Mr. Fleming's remarks, Mr. Irvine made a brief speech, expressing his thanks for the generous gift, and highly complimenting his class for their good conduct and studiousness during the year. Miss Huston and Mrs. Fleming also expressed their gratitude in feeling terms. A fitting termination of these amenities, was a splendid dinner, served in admirable style at the house of Mr. Irvine.

After these pleasing exhibitions of good will and generosity, the scholars and citizens of the ward selected a committee from the grammar class, and raised a fund sufficient to treat the children of the Sabbath School, the greater portion of which are identified with the day schools.

We learn, through Robert B. Phillips, Esq., who takes a deep interest in the educational welfare of the children, that the schools, under the management of Mr. Irvine, are in a highly prosperous and satisfactory condition. They have a good and comfortable building, an efficient principal, and competent assistants, and the prosperity of the schools is amply manifested in the fact that the attendance is about twenty-five per cent. greater than it was one year ago. The enrolled attendance is now one hundred and thirty. It is gratifying to know that the people of the ward manifest such concern for the moral and intellectual training of their children; and we may remark, for the benefit of other districts, that it is an infallible indication of prosperity and progress to find the parents, directors and others attending the school examinations, and supporting and encouraging the teachers by their presence and influence. Schools that are looked after in this way never go backwards, but are always advancing. May the good people of the Colfax District persevere in the noble work.

## GENERAL RAMSEY.

### He Makes an Explanation at Home.

Since the release of Gen. Ramsey and his return home, the Jersey City papers have published statements tending to explain the various charges made against him. It is admitted that the case has an ugly look, but his friends and he claim that all can be satisfactorily explained—that such was the case on former occasions, when appearances were quite as much against him. His arrest in the first place was for selling cigars without stamps, and it is alleged that the stamps were inadvertently omitted, and that the shipments were made without his personal supervision, or with but a cursory examination. His second arrest was the result of a misunderstanding as to the time when he should appear to answer. Then again, the fraudulent stamps found on the premises, at the time of the second arrest, were not in his possession, but that of his clerk, who was keeping them to take home for his children to play with. It is not denied that the General started his brother William in business at Keyport, and that a sloop load of tobacco, fresh from his factory, was seized with fraudulent stamps on the packages, but as no punishment was inflicted beyond the seizure of the goods, it is presumed the matter was satisfactorily explained. It is proper that one who has served his country so ably as General Ramsey, should not be lightly condemned; but it is no use to attempt to disguise the fact that these explanations are exceedingly lame.

### List Of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending December 27, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney for patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 110,433—Boot-jack and door buffer; Walter S. Chatham, Williamsport, assignor to John W. Riddell, same place.

No. 110,441—Self-cleaning locomotive smoke-stack; Samuel M. Cummins and Henry Israel, Allegheny, assignors for one-third their right to Ransom C. Wright, same place.

No. 110,478—Spice box; Edward S. Kennedy, Birmingham, Buchanan Postoffice.

No. 110,511—Bag holder; Alfred D. Swogger, Worth.

No. 110,517—Still for petroleum and other oils; Samuel Van Syckel, Titusville.

No. 121—Trade Mark—Burning fluid; Philip Weisenberger, Pittsburgh.

### Fine Books and Stationery.

Call into the store of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street, if you are looking for or want to procure anything in the line of books or stationery. They have on hand at the present time a large stock of blank books, suitable for merchants and bankers, bound in every style suitable for the counting room. A full and assorted stock of Bibles, prayer books, photographic albums of most elaborate finish, and at very low prices. Books upon every subject, just the thing for a present. Call in and inspect their large stock of stationery and books. You are sure to procure from them just what you want.

### List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Cochran, Lewis, Parkers Landing, Pa | 3 |
| Masters, Rose E. C., Boston, Mass | 3 |
| Moore, D. D. T., New York | 3 |
| McWilliams, Willie, Greensburg, Pa | 3 |
| Schmidt, Mrs. A., New Orleans, La | 3 |

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1870.

### The Perfection of Mechanism.

At the present day the perfection to which mechanical science has been brought, excites the wonder of the civilized world, and the popularity of the Singer Sewing Machine is growing more and more each day, whenever introduced and used.

Nothing is more useful in any well regulated Family, than the Singer, it saves its price in a year, by the amount of work it does. Straw & Morton, 20 Sixth street, the agents for its sale, will explain everything, if you will call.

## THE CITY COUNCILS.

### Conclusion of the Annual Reports.

### Report of the Street Committee, the Survey Committee, the City Solicitor, City Engineer and Other Officers.

Owing to the great length of the annual reports presented to Councils, at their meeting on Wednesday afternoon, we were compelled to defer the publication of some of them until to-day. They are herewith given in full:

ANNUAL REPORT OF STREET COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1870.

*To the Honorable the Select and Common Councils:*

GENTLEMEN: Your Street Committee respectfully beg leave to present their annual report for the year 1870, giving a full statement of the labors performed, the workings of this committee, expenditures of money intrusted to our care, which will appear in the accompanying annual reports of the City Engineer and Surveyor and the Street Commissioners.

We have, during the year, held twenty-eight meetings and let thirty-five contracts.

The contracts for sewers were the most troublesome under our care, as the contracts at the completion of almost every sewer would come in with large bills for extra work done. This had so greatly increased that your committee ordered profiles and specifications of all sewers to be contracted for to be made before proposals for the work were issued, and the contractor to bid for the work by the lineal foot, the bidding price to include any and all extras. Each contractor having the right to examine all plans, profiles and specifications, with the amounts of work to be done before making out his bids.

We also passed a resolution requiring all contractors to enter bonds with their bids that should a contract be awarded any one of them he will take the work at the prices named in his bid, if not he and his sureties to be held for the difference between his bid and the next higher.

In letting all work the City Engineer first estimates all the work embraced in the ordinance, furnishes the contractor with the necessary blanks for bidding, with the amount of work to be done filled therein, which blanks with the required bonds, are returned in sealed envelops to the City Engineer, and are only opened in presence of a quorum of this committee, who, after computing the total cost of work award the contract to the lowest and best bidder. No bid is received unless made out on the proper, printed blank and accompanied by a bond signed by the bidder and at least one approved surety.

In only one or two instances have your committee let a contract to any other than the *lowest* bidder, those were cases when your committee deemed both bidder and surety insufficient, and neither of which were contracts of any magnitude.

SIDEWALK PAVEMENTS.

The attention of your committee has frequently been called to the necessity of including in all contracts for the grading, paving and curbing new streets the paving of sidewalks.

We are of the opinion that from fifteen to twenty per cent. can be saved to the property owner besides securing more uniformity in the work, both in appearance and character of materials used. We would therefore recommend the passage of an ordinance providing therefor.

In closing your committee would call you attention to the very efficient and diligent manner in which the duties of the City Engineer, clerk to committee and the three Street Commissioners have been performed. Your committee desire to return them their thanks and only hope that the persons elected to these positions for the coming year may prove as faithful as the present ones.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. W. MORGAN, Chairman.
GEORGE BOOTH,
R. G. HERRON,
JOHN WILSON,
BENJ. SCHMIDT,
HENRY E. WHITE,
ALEX. BLACK,
JACOB AHL,
EVAN JONES,
ROBT. LIDDELL,
PATRICK BRADLEY,
A. G. M'CANDLESS.

STREET COMMITTEE'S ROOM, December 27, 1870.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS STREET COMMISSIONERS.

*To B. W. Morgan, Chairman of Street Committee:*

SIR—I would respectfully submit the following report of operations on the streets of the First District from February 1st to December 31st, 1870:

PAY ROLLS FOR EACH MONTH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| February | $588 34 | |
| March | 694 37 | |
| April | 1,891 09 | |
| May | 2,068 79 | |
| June | 2,118 20 | |
| July | 2,033 76 | |
| August | 1,946 39 | |
| September | 1,790 53 | |
| October | 1,792 32 | |
| November | 1,806 29 | |
| December | 1,514 89 | $18,295 17 |
| Amounts paid by warrants on City Treasurer | $14,973 99 | |
| Balance due on pay rolls | 3,321 18 | $18,295 17 |

Number of streets repaired, 48.
Number of streets cleaned, 53.
Number of alleys repaired, 15.
Number of alleys cleaned, 23.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of labor for repairing streets and alleys | $3,233 52 | |
| Cost of horses and carts for hauling material | 837 60 | |
| Cost of gravel | 601 47 | |
| Cost of paving stones | 470 57 | |
| Cost of tools and blacksmithing | 106 35 | |
| Cost of lumber and rammers | 10 33 | |
| Cost of hauling cinders | 52 66 | $5,312 29 |
| Cost of cleaning streets and alleys, labor | $3,578 97 | |
| Cost of horses and carts for removing rubbish | 5,456 17 | |
| Cost of tools and blacksmithing | 78 40 | 9,113 54 |
| Cost of cleaning sewer drops | $170 47 | |
| Cost of horses and carts for removing rubbish | 155 64 | 326 11 |
| Cost of removing ashes from streets and alleys | $69 48 | |
| Cost of horses and carts for removing ashes | 154 87 | 224 35 |
| Cost of cleaning iron gutters, labor | $41 78 | |
| Cost of horses and carts for removing rubbish | 59 22 | 101 00 |
| Cost of flag-stone crossings | $1,055 60 | |
| Cost of labor for laying crossings | 235 90 | 1,291 50 |
| Cost of repairing sewers and sewer drops, lumber and nails | 59 92 | |
| Cost of repairing brick sewers and sewer drops, labor and material | 276 10 | 335 02 |
| Cost of removing nuisances | | 55 05 |
| Cost of digging ice from streets and alleys—labor | $294 61 | |
| Cost of horses and carts for removing ice | 89 40 | |
| Cost of blacksmithing | 9 80 | 393 81 |
| Cost of office expenses—janitor | | 42 50 |
| Commissioner's salary | | 1,100 00 |
| Total | | $18,295 17 |

Amount collected for removing rubbish and extra repairs, paid into the city treasury, $257 71.
Number of permits granted to open streets, 332.
Number of notices served to repair sidewalks, 981.
Number of nuisances removed, 218.
Number of cart loads of dirt and rubbish removed, 37,625.
Number of flag-stone crossings laid, 32.
Material on hand, 800 bush gravel, at 3 cents per bush, $24 00.
Five hundred yards paving stone, at 40 cents per yard, $200 00.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. HUNTER,
Street Commissioner, First District.

*To B. W. Morgan, Chairman of Street Committee:*

SIR:—I would submit the following report of operations on the streets of the Second district from February 1, to December 31, 1870:

PAY ROLLS FOR EACH MONTH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| February | $638 21 | |
| March | 664 29 | |
| April | 1,864 11 | |
| May | 2,509 41 | |
| June | 2,110 59 | |
| July | 2,068 57 | |
| August | 2,447 93 | |
| September | 2,271 15 | |
| October | 1,710 08 | |
| November | 1,566 97 | |
| December | 1,425 59 | $19,297 51 |
| Amount paid by warrants on City Treasury | $17,305 04 | |
| Balance due on pay rolls | 2,992 47 | $19,297 51 |

Number of streets repaired, 48; Number of streets cleaned, 53.
Number of alleys repaired, 14; Number of alleys cleaned, 18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of labor for repairing streets and alleys | $3,897 30 | |
| Cost of horses and carts for hauling material | 1,773 07 | |
| Cost of gravel | 1,504 49 | |
| Cost of paving stone | 1,026 71 | |
| Cost of tools and blacksmithing | 194 22 | |
| Cost of lumber and rammers | 29 26 | |
| Cost of hauling cinders | 12 80 | $8,458 85 |
| Cost of repairing streets and alleys | 257 09 | |
| Cost of labor for making water tables | 290 09 | |
| Cost of horses and carts for grading | 133 43 | |
| Cost of lumber and nails | 29 55 | 700 87 |
| Cost of labor for cleaning streets and alleys | 1,851 83 | |
| Cost of horses and carts for removing rubbish | 2,181 84 | |
| Cost of tools and blacksmithing | 69 90 | 4,103 57 |
| Cost of cleaning sewers and sewer "drops" | 199 00 | |
| Cost of horses and carts for removing rubbish | 146 62 | |
| Cost of tools and lumber | 8 00 | 353 62 |
| Cost of repairing box sewer, lumber and labor | 154 84 | |
| Cost of repairing and building sewers and sewer drops | 1,333 75 | 1,488 59 |
| Cost of cutting ice from gutters and crossings, labor | $309 23 | |
| Cost of horses and carts removing ice | 109 09 | |
| Cost of blacksmithing | 15 39 | 433 71 |
| Cost of removing dirt from Second avenue, labor | [illegible] | |
| Cost of horses and carts for removing dirt | 71 83 | 137 83 |
| Cost of flag-stone crossing | 1,647 68 | |
| Cost of labor for laying crossings | 696 66 | 2,344 34 |
| Cost of painting nuisance signs and labor for putting up | | 20 75 |
| Cost of removing nuisances | | 87 15 |
| Cost of repairing Second avenue fountain | | 28 73 |
| Cost of office expenses janitor | | 49 50 |
| Cost of commissioner's salary | | 1,100 00 |
| Total | | 19,297 51 |
| To gravel delivered to J. D. McFadden, ex com | | $144 78 |
| | | $19,152 73 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of flag stone crossings laid | 41 |
| Number of flag stone crossings repaired | 8 |
| Number of permits granted to open streets | 465 |
| Number of nuisances removed | 292 |
| Number of notices served to repair sidewalks | 830 |
| Number of other notices served | 50 |
| Number of sewer drops cleaned | 265 |
| Number of cart loads of rubbish removed | 24,120 |
| Material on hand estimated 1,200 bush. gravel, @ 3c | $36 00 |
| Material on hand estimated 400 yards paving stone, @ 40c | 160 00 |
| Money collected for removal of rubbish and extra repair, and paid to City Treasurer | 206 24 |

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE LINDERMAN,
Street Commissioner Second District.

REPORT OF STREET COMMISSIONER OF THIRD DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1870.

*To B. W. Morgan, Chairman of Street Committee:*

SIR:—Please find below my report of expenditures and amount and character of work done in my district during the year 1870:

PAY ROLLS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | $439 91 | |
| February | 396 58 | |
| March | 617 64 | |
| April | 1,252 62 | |
| May | 1,353 00 | |
| June | 1,429 56 | |
| July | 1,551 69 | |
| August | 1,937 22 | |
| September | 1,535 82 | |
| October | 997 79 | |
| November | 2,328 50 | |
| December | 1,253 64 | $15,084 97 |

Ice cut from gutters, 3,250 feet.
Number of alleys and streets cleaned, 82.
Number of loads dirt hauled, 11,593.
Number paved streets and alleys repaired, 7.
Number square yards repaved, 1,005.
Cost of blacksmithing and tools, $102 86.
Cost of gravel and stones (2 years), $60 00.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount paid for lumber for sewers, &c. | $91 24 |
| Amount of new culverts on Morning Side road | 56 59 |
| Number of loads of cinders hauled | 487 |
| Repairing culvert on Wainwright street | $32 87 |
| Water tables opened | 20 miles. |
| Clay roads repaired | 20 miles. |
| Road stones | 2,255 p'ch |
| Corduroy roads repaired | 340 feet. |
| Corduroy roads new | 25 feet. |
| Number permits granted | 129 |
| Number box culverts | 4 |
| Number box culverts repaired | 12 |
| Number sewer drops cleaned | 65 |
| Number sewers cleaned | 31 |
| Number crossings cleaned | 424 |
| Number bridges, new | 5 |
| Number bridges repaired | 3 |
| Number nuisances removed | 85 |
| Number feet side-walks cindered | 1,651 |
| Number [illegible] | 19 |
| Cost of powder and fuse | $6 00 |
| Number of flag-stone crossings 13, cost | $893 93 |
| Cost of riprapping Forty-second street sewer | $24 74 |
| Laurel avenue | $1,728 30 |
| Crossing stones on hand | 254 feet. |
| Number loads cinders | 1,974 |
| Paid into City Treasury | $2 00 |
| Due from plumbers and citizens for work | $17 00 |

Respectfully submitted,

WM. HOSACK, Street Commissioner,
Third District.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CITY ENGINEER, FOR THE YEAR 1870.

*To the Street Committee of the City of Pittsburgh:*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith respectfully submit my report of the operations of the department under my charge, giving a statement of the amount and character of work done, list of employees, expenses of the office, and some suggestions as to improvements for the future.

GRADING AND PAVING.

The total assessments for grading, paving and curbing are not quite so great during the year now closing as they were during 1869. Yet the work of the office has not been reduced, as one of the largest contracts ever awarded in the city, and one requiring a great deal of the time of one of my corps, was let by the Penn Avenue Commission, who have charge of making up the assessments. Were the cost of this work added to my list, the amount of work done would exceed that of last year.

Prices have been slightly reduced this year.

STREET OPENINGS.

The opening of new streets during the year now closing has greatly exceeded that of any preceding year in the history of our city, and has thrown a great amount of labor on this Department. In the prosecution of this work there are many and great defects which require radical changes, to do which some legislation will be necessary, but this matter would probably better come before the committee of 1871.

The most difficult part of this work is the procuring of proper data to make up the plans required by the acts of Assembly, and which can only be remedied by the registry act, to which a more full reference will be found hereafter. The present system under which viewers are appointed is very defective, but it can only be changed by an act of Assembly, and would properly claim the attention of the new committee in conjunction with the City Attorney.

SEWERS.

The amount has greatly diminished this year from that of 1869, owing, in a great measure to the wants of a general system of sewerage, which I now have under consideration, but which will require considerable time to complete, the imperfect condition of the grade plans in my office being the great obstacle to a rapid completion of the plans.

I have in another part of this report more particularly referred to grade plans, mentioning defects, &c.

The sewerage plans that I have in progress will show location, size, grade and character of sewer, with estimated cost thereof, at present rates, together with suggestions as to a thorough remodeling of the present system of making assessments, and arranging the whole matter so that property owners may have some approximate idea of the cost of any sewer before petitioning therefor.

The advantages of a thorough system of sewerage in a large city is no longer a matter of experiment, but a reality, as has been demonstrated by the older cities of our country, as well as the cities of Europe, where the question has been tested to its fullest extent, at the cost of millions of dollars, and constructed on the most scientific principles. The result of their investigations and experiments having been published and circulated freely, furnish newer cities with a large fund of valuable information on the subject. Among the many advantages gained by sewers are reduced expenditures in keeping the streets in which they are constructed clean and in repair, as a great amount of the dirt ordinarily collecting on streets is swept by the heavy rains into the sewers, and thence carried to the rivers. By a thorough system of underground drainage water is kept from flooding our steep-grade streets, tearing up the paving and curbing, thereby causing expensive repairs.

BOARD WALKS.

As will be seen by the accompanying statement, the building of board walks has added considerably to the duties of this office, the great labor being in the getting up of assessment plans, a description of which plans will be found under the head of Registry Act.

These improvements add greatly to the comfort of living in the rural districts, by affording good, dry footways over the muddy, clay streets.

G[illegible]

The grade plans in my office are in a deplorably bad condition, having been made prior to 1851, and approved by Councils during that year, since which time many changes have been made, some with and by the consent of Councils and still more without any ordinance authorizing such change, and apparently done to accommodate private interests, and no record of such changes having been entered on the profile books render the plans worse than useless, often leading the employees of this office into gross errors through no fault of theirs, but through wrong information obtained from the city records, which should be extremely accurate.

The plans are made on the profile system and from no established datum.

The grades of Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards are on a different datum from those of the Sixth ward; the Twelfth has still a different, while the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Ninth and Tenth wards have no established grades on record, causing great confusion in our work.

A plan should be gotten up referring all street grades to one general datum, selecting the same proposed by the survey now in progress for the new water works. Such a plan is an absolute necessity in the getting up of a system of sewerage as well as to the proper prosecution of all city improvements.

The want of such a plan has in numerous instances caused property owners considerable expense, beside damage and annoyance, lasting as long as such houses may stand, beside furnishing cause of great complaint of citizens against this department, and which will continue until a thorough revision of the grade plans are made.

THE CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Owing to the great and rapid increase of improvements of both a public and private character in our city, the duties of this office have been greatly increased.

By reference to the published ordinances of 1869, it will be seen that Council, at its various meetings held during that year, enacted one hundred and fifty (150) ordinances, one hundred and twenty (120) of which were directed to my office, either for grading and paving or opening new streets. Thus it will be seen that four-fifths of all the city legislation was directed to work done through your committee and the City Engineer.

The expenses of my department have also been largely increased, but, as will be seen by the following comparison, not in a ratio corresponding to the amount of work done.

Taking the two years 1866 and 1870, the following results are arrived at, viz.:

1866, amount of work done $50,000; cost $3,500.
1870, amount of work done $438,000; cost $13,000.

By this it will be seen that there has been over eight and a half times the amount of work done in 1870 that there was done in 1866, at only about four times the cost. In 1866 there was no revenue accruing to the city from this department; this year there will be turned into the city Treasury over $3,500, thus reducing the expense of the office to two and three-quarter times that of 1866.

My reasons for selecting the year 1866 are that that was the year immediately preceding my taking charge of the office.

I will, in this connection, append a statement of the force under my charge, with their duties and monthly salaries, and also the monthly pay rolls for the city Engineer's office during the year now closing:

| | Per month. |
|---|---|
| H. J. Moore, City Engineer | $291 66 |
| R. B. Craig, Draftsman | 125 00 |
| Hugh Neal, Regulator | 125 00 |
| Wm. Martin, Assistant Engineer | 100 00 |
| Wm. E. Roe, Clerk | 100 00 |
| James B. Meredith, Assisting Regulator | 75 00 |
| John J. Crouch, Rodman | 70 00 |
| Thompson Hanna, Flagman | 50 00 |
| William Fortune, Flagman | 40 00 |

EXPENSES OF OFFICE DURING 1870.

| | |
|---|---|
| January pay-rolls | $1,101 11 |
| February " | 1,071 16 |
| March " | 1,225 69 |
| April " | 1,025 91 |
| May " | 934 56 |
| June " | 996 68 |
| July " | 990 66 |
| August " | 1,077 99 |
| September " | 1,212 28 |
| October " | 1,025 70 |
| November " | 1,092 46 |
| December " estimated | 987 00 |
| Total | $12,658 30 |

The monthly pay-rolls, as will be seen, show eight (8) men employed in addition to myself, the aggregate pay amounting to $11,719 92, and the total expenditure amounting to $12,658 30. The difference, $1,938 38, being used for instruments, repairing instruments, furniture for office, cleaning offices and other incidental expenses.

THE REGISTRY ACT.

I cannot pass this opportunity without bringing before your committee the imperative necessity of having an act of Assembly passed requiring property owners to register a description of their property in this office.

The act of Assembly authorizing the assessment of the costs of improving streets on the property abutting thereon, requires a plan to accompany such assessments, and no assessment is complete or can be collected by law unless the plan shows the size and description of all property so assessed.

It is the getting up of these plans that adds so greatly to the expenses of my office, as in many cases whole days have to be spent in hunting up the description of the property of non-residents, and often making surveys of entire blocks, where such descriptions cannot be arrived at in any other way.

It is not only on streets that are graded and paved that such plans are necessary, but on the opening of new streets; a glance, therefore, at the list of streets improved and opened this year will convey some idea of the amount of work required to obtain the names of property owners, with the sizes of all their lots.

By having the Registry act in operation all this difficulty is obviated, as it furnishes, when complete, an accurate record of all property on each street, together with the names of the owners thereof.

The cost of getting up the whole system would be more than returned to the city in two years time as it would prevent the missing of any property by the Ward Assessors in making up their list of taxable property.

In closing, gentlemen, I return you my heartfelt thanks for your kindness during the past year, and for the careful attention you have given to all plans and statements that I have had from time to time to bring before you.

Respectfully yours,
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

Office of City Engineer and Surveyor, December 27, 1870.

STREET COMMITTEE—GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.

Forty-third street, grading, paving and curbing, from Butler street to Pearson's line, K. Bracken, contractor, cost $1,625 45. Length 385 feet.

Pleasant alley, grading and paving, from Forty-third street to Forty-fourth street, K. Bracken, contractor, cost $3,680 54. Length 285 feet.

Forty-eighth street, grading, paving and curbing, from Butler street to the Allegheny river, K. Bracken, contractor, cost $6,864 56. Length 1,550 feet.

Twenty-ninth street, grading, paving and curbing, from Penn avenue to Smallman street, Messrs. W. W. Young & Co., contractors, cost $2,266 13. Length 274 feet.

Twenty-second street, grading, paving and curbing, from Penn avenue to Liberty street, F. Gwinner, contractor, cost $1,123 25. Length 220 feet.

Diamond street, grading, paving and curbing, from Union street to Liberty street, F. Gwinner, contractor, cost $1,329 56. Length 340 feet.

Mulberry alley, grading, paving and curbing, from Twenty-eighth street to Twenty-ninth street, Hastings & O'Neal, contractors, cost $3,301 34. Length 480 feet.

Liberty street, grading, paving and curbing, from Penn avenue to Hazlett street, W. W. Young & Co., contractors, cost $6,449 68. Length 4,830 feet.

Liberty street, grading, paving and curbing, from Thirty-first street to Thirty-third street, Hastings & O'Neil contractors, cost $8,226 74. Length 871 feet.

Greenough street, grading, grading and curbing, from Try street to Iron alley, John Flinn contractor, cost $1,855 56. Length 502 feet.

Cassatt street, grading, paving and curbing, from Bedford avenue to Cliff street, Dean & Co. contractors, cost $2,276 15. Length 265 feet.

Webster avenue, grading, paving and curbing, from Crawford street to Kirkpatrick street, C. Howard contractor, cost $42,328 39. Length 3,093 feet.

Irwin alley, grading and paving, from Fortieth street to Chestnut street, K. Bracken contractor, cost $3,571 92. Length 764 feet.

Thirty-first street, grading, paving and curbing, from Liberty street to Allegheny river, Wm. W. Young & Co. contractors, cost $6,955 45. Length 1,270 feet.

Twenty-third street, grading, paving and curbing, from Liberty street to Penn avenue, I. J. Booth contractor, cost $1,601 80. Length 264 feet.

Twenty-fifth street, grading, paving and curbing, from Liberty street to Penn avenue, I. J. Booth contractor, cost $1,699 82. Length 264 feet.

Forty-second street, grading, paving and curbing, from Butler street to Allegheny Valley Railroad, Jno. Flinn contractor, cost $7,108 55. Length 1,405 feet.

Webster avenue, grading, paving and curbing, from Roberts street to Kirkpatrick street, C. Howard contractor, cost $38,427 27. Length 2,203 feet.

Peach alley, grading, paving and curbing, from Webster avenue to Bedford avenue, P. O'Neil, contractor, cost $1,414 72; length 298 feet.

Thirty-third street, grading, paving and curbing, from Penn avenue to Liberty street, Jos. Hastings, contractor, cost $1,710 29; length 298 feet.

Cassatt street, grading, Cliff street to Arch street, Robert Arthurs, contractor, cost $828 60; length 257 feet.

Poplar alley, grading and paving, from Logan street to Elm street, Peter O'Neil, contractor, cost $1,760 57; length 284 feet.

Try street, grading, paving and curbing, from Greenough street to Second avenue, C. W. Lewis, contractor; cost $887 39; length 135 feet.

Center street, grading, paving and curbing, from Forty-fifth street to Forty-eighth street, K. Bracken, contractor, cost $10,222 43; length 1,256 feet.

Fourth avenue, Nicolson, from Market street to Wood street, Allen & Duncan, contractors, cost $5,558 02; length 185 feet.

Davison street, grading, paving and curbing, from Forty-fourth street to Forty-fifth street, C. Howard, contractor, cost $1,223 80; length 252 feet.

Total cost $161,086 94; total length 23,408 feet.

STREET OPENINGS.

Webster avenue from Fulton street to Roberts street, April 27th, 1868; amount of damages, $51,855.60. Remarks—quashed.

Forbes street from Boyd street to Seneca street, May 25th, 1868. Remarks—pending.

Bedford avenue from Erin street to Miner street; amount of damages, $2,469 60. Remarks—quashed.

Mulberry alley from Sixteenth street to Schweinhart's line, September 28th, 1868; amount of damages, $250 00. Remarks—approved.

Madison avenue from Miner street to Jefferson street, November 25th, 1869. Remarks—approved.

Harrison street from Forty-seventh street to Forty-eighth street, September 28th, 1868; amount of damages, $1,020 00.

Hazlett street from Penn avenue to Denny street, September 28th, 1868; amount of damages, $625 00. Remarks—approved.

Forbes street from Boyd street to Try street, September 28th, 1868; amount of damages, $1,100 00. Remarks—pending.

Arch street from Kirkpatrick street to Brereton avenue December 28th, 1868. Remarks—approved.

Kirkpatrick street from Wylie avenue to Arch street, December 28th, 1868. Remarks—pending.

Devilliers street from Bedford avenue to Center avenue, May 31st, 1869; amount of damages, $7,800. Remarks—approved.

Webster avenue from Grant street to Seventh avenue, May 21st, 1868; amount of damages, $5,420 00. Remarks—quashed.

Lincoln avenue, from Frankstown avenue to Spring street, June 28, 1869; amount of damages, $357 53. Remarks—approved.

Atwood street, from Fifth avenue to Bates street, June 28, 1869; amount of damages, $175. Remarks—approved.

Rose street, from Overhill street to Devilliers street, April 26, 1869; amount of damages, $4,500. Remarks—approved.

Mill street, from Penn avenue to Hoeveller street, May 31, 1869; amount of damages, $662 62. Remarks—approved.

Herron avenue, April 26, 1869; amount of damages, $800. Remarks—approved.

Wylie avenue, from Kilpatrick street to Jones road, June 10, 1869; amount of damages $1,500. Remarks—pending.

Bates street, from Atwood street to Second avenue, June 15, 1869. Remarks—pending.

Forty-sixth street, from Butler street to Davison street, June 26, 1869; amount of damages, $5,259. Remarks—quashed.

Forty-sixth street, from Butler street to Davison street, March 28, 1870; amount of damages, $4,963 70. Remarks—pending.

Roup street, from Fifth avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad, August 30, 1869; amount of damages, $390. Remarks—approved.

Second avenue, from Birmingham Bridge to Brady street, August 30, 1869; amount of damages, $49,400. Remarks—pending.

Crescent street, from Arch street to Brady street, November 29, 1869; amount of damages, ——. Remarks—approved.

Hatfield street, from Forty-fourth street to Forty-seventh street, December 27, 1869; amount of damages, $3,246. Remarks—pending.

Fifth avenue, from High street to Jummonsville street, November 29, 1869; amount of damages, $5,449 80. Remarks—approved.

Denny street, from Penn avenue to Hazlett street, November 29, 1869; amount of damages, $1,600. Remarks—approved.

Denny's alley, from Tunnel street to Chatham street, October 25, 1869; amount of damages, ——. Remarks—approved.

Miltenberger alley, from Sixth avenue to Strawberry alley, October 25th, 1869. Remarks—approved.

Twentieth street, from Allegheny Valley Railroad, to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—approved.

Twenty-first street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—approved.

Twenty-second street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—approved.

Twenty-third street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—approved.

Twenty-fourth street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—approved.

Twenty-fifth street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—approved.

Twenty-sixth street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—approved.

Twenty-seventh street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—pending.

Tenty-eight street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—pending.

Twenty-ninth street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 1th, 1869. Remarks—pending.

Thirtieth street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—pending.

Thirty-first street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—pending.

Thirty-second street, from Penn avenue to Allegheny river, November 15th, 1869. Remarks—pending.

Shady lane, from Penn avenue to Forbes street, November 29, 1869; amount of damages, $[illegible]. Remarks—pending.

Ellsworth avenue, from Aiken's lane to Centre avenue, December 31, 1869; amount of damages, $707. Remarks—approved.

Clark street, from Crawford street to Miller street, March 10, 1870; amount of damages, $900. Remarks—approved.

Main street, from Butler street to Penn avenue, March 10, 1870; amount of damages, $7,000. Remarks—approved.

Roberts street, from Centre avenue to Webster avenue, March 10, 1870; amount of damages, $3,650. Remarks—pending.

Federal street, from Wylie avenue to Seventh avenue, March 28, 1870; amount of damages, $29,250.

Tustin street, from Seneca street to Brady street, March 28, 1870; amount of damages, $700. Remarks—approved.

Roup street, from Fifth avenue to Wilkins avenue, January 1, 1870. Remarks—quashed.

Roup street, from Fifth avenue to J. B. Murray's line, April 12, 1870; amount of damages, $1,208 85. Remarks—approved.

Dallas avenue, from Edgerton avenue to Frankstown avenue, June 30, 1870.

Webster avenue, from Francis street to Morgan street, August 29, 1870; amount of damages, $[illegible]

Morgan street, from Webster avenue to Ridge street, August 29, 1870.

Neville street, from Fifth avenue to Centre avenue, December 21, 1869; amount of damages, $25. Remarks—approved.

Lang avenue, from Penn avenue to P. R. R., January 31, 1870; amount of damages, $491 40. Remarks—quashed.

Lang avenue, from Penn avenue to Edgerton avenue, January 25, 1870; amount of damages, $799. Remarks—approved.

Penn avenue, from Butler street to Forty-fifth street, February 28, 1870. Remarks—pending.

Federal street—No report has been made—will probably be quashed.

Homewood avenue, from Penn avenue to Frankstown avenue, March 10, 1870. Remarks—quashed.

Rebecca street, from Liberty avenue to Penn avenue, March 28, 1870. Amount of damages $780 56. Remarks—approved.

Conrad street, from Liberty avenue to Penn avenue, March 28, 1870. Remarks—approved.

Fifth avenue extention, from Penn avenue to Lincoln avenue, July 25, 1870. Remarks—pending.

Amberson avenue, from Fifth avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad, August 29, 1870. Amount of damages $105. Remarks—approved.

Walter street, from Devillier street to Sweeny's alley, September 29, 1870. Amount of damages $7,290. Remarks—pending.

Liberty avenue, from Thirty-second street to Center avenue, September 26, 1870. Pending.

Hazelwood avenue, from Four Mile Run Road to Monongahela river, September 29, 1870. Remarks—pending.

Anderson street, from Herron avenue to Aliquippa street, August 29, 1870. Remarks—pending.

SEWERS.

Diamond street—18-inch pipe; one manhole; one drop; from Smithfield street to Cherry alley; James Reno, contractor; length, 220 feet; cost, $1,017 60.

St. Patrick's alley—18-inch pipe; one manhole; two drops; from Miltenberger to Gist street; McQuade & Co., contractors; length, 573 feet; cost, $1,250 50.

Third street—20-inch pipe; two manholes; six drops; from Penn avenue to Allegheny river; James Hastings, contractor; length, 690½; cost, $1,915 05.

Locust street—15-inch pipe; two manholes; three drops; from Miltenberger to Gist street; James Reno, contractor; length, 467 feet; cost, $[illegible]26 50.

Marion street—26-inch brick; one manhole; four drops; St. Patrick's alley to Forbes street; McQuade & Co., contractors; length, 160 feet; cost, $841.

Total length, 2,113½ feet; total cost, $5,944 96.

ROADS.

Macadamizing—Larimer avenue, Station to Spring street; M. Addis contractor. Cost $11,643 17. Length 2,517.

Larimer avenue, Spring to Hill street; M. Addis contractor. Cost $6,550 45. Length 664.40 feet. Total cost $18,193 62. Total length 3,181.40.

BOARD-WALKS.

Penn avenue, from Negley avenue to Negley street; George Zortman, contractor. Cost $684 41. Length 2,035.26.

Minersville, from Lawrence station to Pennsylvania Railroad; Jno. McDowell & Co. contractors. Cost $966 79. Length 3,718.19.

Wylie avenue and Somers street, from Kirkpatrick to Centre avenue; Geo. Corbitt contractor. Cost $1,798 66. Length 4,373.43.

Roup street, from Fifth avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad; Tuetleberg contractor. Cost $469 32. Length 2,470.

Ellsworth avenue, from Aikens lane to Liberty Hall; M. Addis contractor. Cost $1,655 95. Length 4,517.

Total cost $5,945 53. Total length, 17,115.88.

GRADING.

Clay alley, from Webster avenue to Clay's line; J. B. O'Neal contractor. Cost $614 92. Length 394.

GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.

Gist street, from Fifth avenue to Bluff street; John Flinn contractor. Cost $5,158 31. Length 863.42.

Total cost $29,892 38.

WORK IN PROGRESS AND NEAR COMPLETION.

Fortieth street, grading, paving and curbing from Penn avenue to Butler street; F. Gwinner, contractor.

Mulberry alley, grading and paving from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth street; F. Armstrong, contractor.

Catharine alley, grading and paving from Leadlie to Cassat street; J. J. Booth, contractor.

Reed street, grading, paving and curbing from Colwell to Overhill street; P. O'Neil contractor.

Twenty-sixth street, paving, grading and curbing from Smallman street to Allegheny river; J. J. Booth, contractor.

Miller street, grading, paving and curbing from Centre avenue to Reed street; John Flinn, contractor.

Mulberry alley, grading and paving from Sixteenth street to Schweinhart's line; P. O'Neil, contractor.

Locust avenue, grading and paving from Forty-third street to Bates alley; C. Howard, contractor.

Thirty-seventh street, grading, paving and curbing from Penn avenue to Union alley; W. W. Young & Co., contractors.

Main street, grading from Penn avenue to Butler street; W. W. Young & Co., contractors.

Forty-fourth street, grading paving and curbing from Penn avenue to Angle; W. W. Young & Co., contractors.

Hazlett street, grading paving and curbing from Penn avenue to Denny's line; W. W. Young & Co., contractors.

Webster avenue, grading, paving and curbing from Roberts street to Arthurs street; F. Sullivan, contractor.

Boyd street, grading from Forbes street to Locust street; Jos. Hastings, contractor.

Erin street, grading from Bedford avenue to Center avenue; P. O'Neil, contractor.

Wilkins avenue, grading from Fifth avenue to Shady lane; John Flinn, contractor.

Roup street, grading from Ellsworth avenue to J. B. Murray's line; John Flinn, contractor.

Tustin street, grading, paving and curbing from Brady street to Seneca street; John Flinn, contractor.

Of the work on this list there is about $35,000 completed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURGH, December, 1870.

*To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:*

GENTLEMEN: The Survey Committee, in compliance with an ordinance passed May 5th, 1870, have given monthly reports of the work done by them, but as the present Councils are now about to retire, they deem it important that they should make a brief summary of their operations during the past year:

Early in the month of April directions were given to Mr. W. H. Kennedy, the engineer of this committee, to place two engineer corps in the field. One of them was under the immediate charge of Mr. Alex. Dempster, and the other under Mr. Robert McClelland, both of whom had been employed in similar capacities by the Survey Committee of 1869. Both corps were engaged without intermission until the first of December, when the parties were disbanded with the exception of the two engineers in charge, who are now engaged in the office making plans and profiles of the work done during the summer.

The majority of the work done by this committee during the past season has been done under very unfavorable circumstances.

A great deal of the territory laid off being already partly laid out by the proprietors and in a number of cases covered with fine buildings.

The plans of the proprietors whenever at all suitable have been adopted and extended, but in some cases it was found impossible to conform to them. In such cases your committee disregarded property lines altogether and laid off the streets at right angles to and parallel with each other. A complete survey and plan of a district was first made showing the boundaries of property, the location of buildings, &c.

On this the streets were projected so as to do the least damage, and then the street lines were accurately surveyed and stone land marks set at the intersections, and in most cases levels were afterwards taken in order to determine the grades. In doing this work, although it was found impossible in all cases to conform to the views of the entire property interest, yet notwithstanding this the plans when completed meet with the almost unanimous approbation of the property holders.

Many obstacles were met in laying off the various plans which retarded the work. The lines of a number of the streets running through grounds covered with ornamental and fruit trees, growing crops, &c., rendered the work both tedious and difficult. The more especially as great pains were taken to avoid doing any injury, which would furnish grounds for complaint.

The most important labors of the committee this season are embraced in plans known as the East Liberty plan, the Collins Park Plan, the Shady Side Plan, the McFarland's Grove Plan and Scotch Bottom Plan. In the [illegible] nearly all laid off at right angles and parallel with each other and some of them are straight lines from one and a half to two miles in length.

In the other plans the streets are laid out parallel to each other, but the cross streets are not so uniformly at right angles to each other, owing in some instances to the configuration of the ground, and in others to existing improvements which rendered it impracticable to in all cases adhere to a uniform system. Stone land marks are set throughout the whole of these plans, with the exception of the Collins Park Plan, which was delayed in the hands of the Committee in order to give the property holders an opportunity to remonstrate against the location of certain streets, and before the matter was finally settled the season had become too far advanced to set them.

Besides laying out new streets, a large number of streets laid out by proprietors, and roads laid out by authority of the courts have been surveyed, straightened, widened and marked by permanent stone land marks. This was found to be the most difficult labor of any which this Committee had to perform, as the original surveys had not been made with any great accuracy, and no land marks having been set as a guide for future surveys, each succeeding surveyor who had occasion to do any work on such roads had, in a great measure, to rely on his own judgment as to their proper location, and, consequently, the roads were in some instances too narrow, and in others wider than was intended, more frequently the former, however.

Besides laying off new streets the forces of this Committee have spent a considerable portion of their time in making surveys and preparing plans for the opening of streets in the new districts. This duty does not properly belong to this department, but as the parties who made the original surveys could perform the labor with greater facility and dispatch than others who were not so familiar with the ground, and as without this assistance the opening of new streets might be delayed, as the parties of the city engineer were fully occupied in attending to other matters it was considered best that one of the corps of this Committee should attend to it.

Your Committee, both as a whole and by sub-committees have devoted a large share of their time to the personal examination, both in the committee room and on the ground of the plans submitted to them from time to time, have given careful attention to all complaints, and have in some instances made changes and modifications of the plan presented, when in their judgment changes could be made without doing any material injury. Below will be found a partial list of streets laid out during the year and marked with stone land marks. It is impossible to give a full return, as a large number of the streets are yet without names.

We would recommend that power be given to this committee to name new streets; also to change the names of streets when it is found that there are two of the same name, which is frequently the case.

STREETS WITH NAMES.

Wallingford street, 50 feet from Barton to Terrace street, and stones set.
Bayard street, 60 feet extended to Amberson avenue, and stones set.
Creghan and St. Pierre streets, extended to Wallingford street, and stones set.
Wayne street, 50 feet from Margaretta street to Broadway, levels and stones set.
Negley avenue, 50 feet from Penn avenue to Broadway, levels and stones set.
Mellon street, 50 feet from Rural avenue to Broadway, levels and stones set.
St. Clair street, 50 feet from Rural avenue to Broadway, levels and stones set.
Euclid street, 50 feet from Rural avenue to Broadway, levels and stones set.
Beatty street, 40 feet from Rural avenue to Jackson street, levels and stones set.
Hiland avenue, 47 and 60 feet from Fifth avenue to hill overlooking Allegheny river, levels and stones set.
Farragut street, 50 feet from Stanton avenue to hill overlooking Allegheny river, levels and stones set.
Sheridan street, 50 feet from Ross street to hill overlooking Allegheny river, levels and stones set.
Collins avenue, 50 feet from Hoeveller street to Graff street, levels and stones set.
Heberton street, 50 feet from Stanton avenue to Graff street, levels and stones set.
Kirkwood street, 40 feet from Negley avenue to Hiland avenue, levels and stones set.
Broad street, 45 feet from Negley avenue to Frankstown avenue, levels and stones set.
Rural avenue, 40 feet from Hiland avenue to Negley avenue, levels and stones set.
[illegible] street, 50 feet from Hiland avenue to Negley avenue, levels and stones set.
Black street, 50 feet from Hiland avenue to Wayne street.
Hays street, 50 feet from Hiland avenue to Wayne street, levels and stones set.
Stanton avenue, 60 feet from Heberton street to Butler street, levels and stones set.
Jackson street, 50 feet from Hiland avenue to Wayne street, levels and stones set.
McCully street, 50 feet from Hiland avenue to Wayne street, levels and stones set.
Hampton street, 50 feet from Hiland avenue to Wayne street, levels and stones set.
Broadway, 50 feet from Hiland avenue to Wayne street, levels and stones set.
Graff street, 50 feet from Hiland avenue to Heberton street, levels and stones set.
Stewart street, 50 feet from Hiland avenue to Heberton street, levels and stones set.
Ella street, 50 feet from Hiland avenue to Collins avenue, levels and stones set.
Hoeveller street, 50 feet from Hiland avenue to Collins avenue, levels and stones set.
Ross street, 40 feet from Hiland avenue to Collins avenue, levels and stones set.
Elmer street, 50 feet from Neville street to Roup street, levels and stones set.
Arabella street, 50 feet from Aiken avenue to O'Hara street, levels and stones set.
Oak street, 40 feet from Ellsworth avenue to Fifth avenue, levels and stones set.
Center street, 40 feet from Ellsworth avenue to Walnut street, levels and stones set.
Mowry avenue, 60 feet from Butler street to Stanton avenue, stones set.
Negley's Run road, 50 feet from Valley road to Stanton street, stones set.
Park avenue, 60 feet from Forbes street to city line, stones set.
Ridge street, 50 feet from Miner street to Roup street, levels and stones set.
Webster avenue, 50 feet from Miner street to Jefferson street, stones set.
Second avenue, 60 feet from Bates street to near Brown's Station, stones set.
Katharine street, 50 feet from Watson street to Hazlewood avenue, stones set.
George street, from Hazlewood avenue to Second avenue, stones set.
Lytle street, 60 feet from Hazlewood avenue to Monongahela river, stones set.
Blair street, 50 feet from Laughlin street to Virginia street, stones set.
Fourth street, 60 feet from Williams street to Mary street, stones set.
River street, 50 feet from Second avenue to Monongahela river, stones set.
Laughlin street, 50 feet from Second avenue to Monongahela river, stones set.
Williams street, 50 feet from Second avenue to Monongahela river, stones set.
Linden street, 50 feet from Second avenue to Monongahela river, stones set.
Hazlewood avenue, 50 feet from Monongahela avenue to Four-Mile Run road, stones set.
Woods street, 50 feet from Second avenue to Monongahela river, stones set.
Elizabeth street, 50 feet from Second avenue to Monongahela river, stones set.
Church street, 50 feet from P. & C. R. R. to Monongahela river, stones set.
Mary street, 50 feet from Second avenue to Monongahela river, stones set.
Virginia street, 50 feet from Second avenue to Monongahela river, stones set.
Station street, 50 feet from Second avenue to Monongahela river, stones set.

STREET OPENING SURVEYS AND PLANS.

Wylie avenue, Shady Lane, Ellsworth avenue, Bellefield avenue, Conrad street, Neville street, Valley street, Hazlewood avenue, Charlotte street, Wainwright street, Bates street, Harrison street, Long avenue, Dallas avenue, Homewood avenue, Rebecca street, O'Hara street, Pearl street, Boundary street, Roup street.

The expenditures of your committee during the past year amount to $16,465 72.

We would call your attention to the very able and efficient manner in which the work of your committee has been performed by William H. Kennedy, Esq., the engineer in charge, and would also return him our thanks for his valuable and untiring services in carrying out the designs of your committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY W. OLIVER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
F. KOHNE,
A. H. GROSS,
M. EDWARDS,
JOHN FLEMING,
C. B. SEELY,
HILL BURGWIN,
R. G. HERRON,
HENRY LLOYD.

Survey Committee's Room, December 24, 1870.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.

CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1870.

*To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:*

GENTLEMEN: As required by ordinance, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of the city transacted by me during the past year. Of the suits pending at the time of my last report, the following cases have been tried:

The City of Pittsburgh vs. James H. Nobbs, No. 266, July T., 1869, in which the city claims the amount of fees received by the defendant for oil guaged in cars and bulk boats, was tried September 19, 1870, and a verdict rendered in favor of the city for the sum of $5,222 16, subject to the opinion of the Court upon a question of law reserved, which has not yet been disposed of.

Bell & Weir vs. the City of Pittsburgh, No. 550, July T., 1869, is a suit in which the plaintiffs claimed against the city the amount of their bill for work and materials in the construction of a vault in front of property of Wm. Carr on Penn street. The vault was destroyed in grading the street in 1865. Wm. Carr refused to rebuild it, and it was done by order of the City Engineer. The case was tried September 21st, 1870, and the jury failed to agree.

Joseph A. Butts vs. the City, No. 302, November T., 1869, is a suit for damages done by water which entered the premises of plaintiff through a defect in the pavement. The case was tried October 27, 1870, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,187 50. At the trial I took exceptions to certain rulings of the Court, and afterwards moved for a new trial, which motion is now pending.

The City of Pittsburgh vs. Samuel P. Shriver, No. 510, December T., 1869. This is a suit by the city to recover the amount of business tax for 1869. The defendant claimed that he was not bound to pay tax upon sales made by agents outside of the city. A case stated was submitted to the Court, which was decided in favor of the city, and carried to the Supreme Court by Mr. Shriver. It was argued at the last term and will probably be decided early in January.

The City vs. Richard Gray, No. 663, November T., 1869, is a suit brought by the city to recover wharfage on railroad iron shipped over the city track on Liberty and Water streets. A case stated was submitted to the court and decided in favor of the city. The claim was paid to the wharfmaster.

The city of Pittsburgh vs. Jacob Walter, No. 3, July T. 1869. Municipal Lien, is a claim for grading Mabon street. It was alleged that a mistake had been made in the estimate, that the contractor had been allowed for more grading than had been actually done. The case was tried June 10, 1870, and the jury rendered a verdict for $160 14, which was something less than the amount of the claim.

It was also claimed that the claim was invalid, because it did not appear that a petition of a majority of property owners had been presented to Councils before the passage of the ordinance.

The Court sustained the petition and entered judgment for the defendant, to which I took exceptions and sued out a writ of error. The case was not reached the last term, but will be argued at the next term of the Supreme Court.

The City vs. John F. Cluley, No. 31, April, 1869, is a claim for grading and paving Center avenue. The defense set up was that the lien was defective in several respects. The Court sustained the objections and ordered a non-suit. I took the case to the Supreme Court, and it was argued at the last term and decided in favor of the city before the Court adjourned. This is an important case, as it settles the form of the lien to be filed.

The City vs. John Shaffer, No. 58, July, 1869, is a claim for grading Dinwiddie street. The defense was that the defendant had graded in front of his property at his own expense under authority of a resolution of Councils.

The Court below decided that he was not liable to assessment. I took out a writ of error and argued the case before the Supreme Court at the last term, but it has not been decided.

During the last year the following cases have been brought against the city which have not been disposed of:

I. N. Thackeray vs. The City et al., No. 352, March T., 1870, which is an execution attachment served upon the City Treasurer.

I entered an appearance for the city and Mr. Cochran. An execution attachment does not lie against the city or city officers, and as soon as it can be paid it will be dismissed.

Mrs. Ellen Stottler vs. John Vandergrift, No. 297, July T. 1870, is an action against Mr. Vandegrift, who, as Road Commissioner, removed certain trees from the sidewalk in front of Mrs. Stottler's property on Mill street. An ordinance had been passed opening Mill street, and before the damages had been assessed some of the owners threw open their ground and set their fences to the new line. Some trees were standing on the sidewalk of the new street in front of Mrs. Stottler's property. She refused to remove them and the Commissioner had it done. This case will raise an important question as to the right of the city after the passage of an ordinance, and pending proceedings to assess damages.

Three suits have been brought against the city upon bonds of the city to enforce payment of gold, as follows:

Thomas Evans, executors, No. 792, November T., 1870.

Thomas and William Evans, executors, No. 793, November T., 1870.

E. S. Whalen, for use, No. 794, November T., 1870.

On the part of the city, I have brought suit against J. W. Young, Matthew Pate and A. B. Stevenson, at No. 165, April T., 1870, upon the bond of J. W. Young, as Road Commissioner of the district. The Commissioner received from the City Treasurer in 1860 about $18,000 for the purpose of paying money to men employed by him, and for materials furnished for repairs to the roads. He neglected to pay the men and absconded. The city was compelled to pay the bills, and this suit was brought by order of the Finance Committee to enforce payment of the penalty of his bond.

On the — day of February, 1870, the City Councils passed an ordinance to provide for the deposit and safe keeping of the funds of the city, which provided for the election of depositaries and required the Treasurer of the city to deposit all money belonging to the city in the banks thus designated.

Three banks were selected in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance, but the Treasurer being advised that the ordinance was illegal, refused to make the deposits. Under instructions from the Finance Committee, I applied to the Court of Common Pleas for a "mandamus," which, after full argument by consul and careful consideration by the Court, was granted. Mr. Cochran sued out a writ of error, but it was not pressed in the Supreme Court.

The decision of this case sustains the power of the city to direct how and where the City Treasurer shall deposit the public funds.

At No. 425, November T. 1870, John Barton, Esq., on behalf of himself and others, citizens of the city, filed a bill in equity alleging that the ordinance making appropriations for 1870 had not been legally passed by Councils, and asking that the city officers be restrained from collecting the taxes assessed under it. There were several questions raised by the bill, but the Court over-ruled the application and refused the injunction prayed for. The foregoing embraces all the important suits brought or disposed of during the past year.

During the year three suits have been brought upon coupons of railroad bonds as follows:

C. Moran, No. 15, May T., 1870.
C. Moran, No. 18, November T., 1870.
Martin & Berger, No. 46, November T., 1870.

The following cases were tried at the May term of Court.

Chas. Moran, No. 3, November T., 1868.
Chas. Moran, No. 16, May T., 1869.
Arthur W. Machen, No. 12, May, 1869.
Jas. R. Smith, No. 2, November, 1869.

The judgments were entered in these cases for payment in gold. In the first two I took out writs of error which are still pending. In the other two cases the amounts were not sufficient to give jurisdiction to the Supreme Court. Mr. Machen agreed to accept payment in currency and the amount of his claim was paid by order of the Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee also ordered payment of claim of National Bank of Philadelphia, No. 229 January T., 1868, in District Court, in which judgment was obtained in 1869.

The cases of Oelricks vs. the City, Nos. 35 November T. 1860 and 36, May T. 1861, were among the cases compromised in 1864. At the time the settlement was made, it was ascertained that certain coupons included in those judgments were claimed by Chas. Moran, and he denied the right of Oelricks & Co. to settle the claim. The City has always resisted the payment, and in November, 1868, Mr. Achison applied for a mandamus, which was ordered by the Court. I moved to rescind the order. The matter was not pressed until the last argument list was taken up. In the meantime we took the testimony of several witnesses, who testified that it was understood at the time the agreement was signed by Oelricks & Co., that some of the coupons belonged to Moran Bros., and that they were not included in the agreement. After argument, the Court held that the settlement was not binding upon Moran, and ordered the mandamus to be executed.

The following cases of contested street openings and sewer assessments have been disposed of during the past year:

*Erin street.* An appeal was taken from the assessment made in this case, by Richard Hays and others. New viewers were appointed by Court, who made a new assessment, which was confirmed by the Court. The assessments have been collected, the damages paid, and the street opened.

*Aiken's lane.* Appeal of D. D. Bruce. A commissioner was appointed who modified the report of viewers slightly. The report was confirmed and all the assessments collected except one, for which I have obtained a judgment.

*Mill street.* Appeal of Geo. G. Negley. A commissioner was appointed, who, after taking a large amount of testimony, made a report, allowing Mr. Negley $500 damages in addition to the amount allowed by the viewers. After argument, the Court set aside the report of the commissioner and confirmed the report of viewers as it had been approved by Councils.

*De Villiers street.* Appeal of John Beatty. The appeal was dismissed and the report of viewers confirmed. The assessments have been partially collected.

*Hazlett street.* Appeal of Rihn & Weiter. A commissioner was appointed, who modified the report of viewers to some extent. His report was confirmed. The assessments have been collected and the streets opened.

*Forbes street*—Appeal of S. M. Kier and others. A Commissioner was appointed who took a large amount of testimony. The case is one of very considerable interest, on account of the value of the property taken and the principle involved. The Commissioner increased the amount of damages of some of the parties, and excluded entirely the claims of others. The Court have not yet passed on his report.

*Hartfeld street*—Appeal of Mrs. Anna Irwin. This case was submitted to a Commissioner, who took a considerable amount of testimony, but has not yet filed his report.

*Bedford avenue*—Appeal of Wm. Herron, et al. In this case the Court appointed new viewers, but subsequently quashed the proceedings, because the original papers in the case had been lost. It will be necessary for Councils to appoint new Viewers. While the proceedings were pending in the Court of Quarter Sessions a bill in equity was filed in the District Court on behalf of the "Lincoln Memorial Cemetery Association" to restrain the city from opening the street, through the burial ground. There is an act of Assembly passed ——, which prohibits the opening of streets through burial grounds or cemetery. I claimed that this was an exception, because the street was laid out in the city district plan before the cemetery was located. The District Court declined to act in the matter while proceedings were pending in the Quarter Sessions. I presume it will now be pressed to a decision.

*Miltenberger alley.*—Appeal of —— Church. A Commissioner was appointed, who after hearing a large amount of testimony, made a report confirming the report of the Viewers as approved by Councils. His report has not been acted on by the Court. This appeal has been lately entered and nothing has been done.

*Dallas avenue.*—Appeal of James A. Hutchinson. This appeal was entered December 7, 1870, and no action has yet been had.

In addition to the above streets there have been several streets not contested, in which I have collected the assessments and paid the damages, viz; Mulberry alley, Tustin street, Clark street, Ellsworth avenue, and several others in which the assessments have not been fully paid, viz: Denny street, Amberson avenue, Rebecca street, Rose street, Herron avenue, Fifth avenue, Main street and Lang avenue.

There have been appeals taken in three sewer assessments.

*Forty-second street sewer*—Appeal of M. McCullough, and others. New viewers were appointed by Court, who made an assessment nearly corresponding with the one approved by Councils. This assessment was confirmed by Court, and the money is now in course of collection.

*Forty-eighth street sewer*—Appeal of S. Duff et al. This was referred to viewers by Court, who made a new assessment from which an appeal was again taken, and the Court appointed a Commissioner who is now taking testimony.

*Fifth avenue sewer*—Appeal of Wm. Wood et al. In this case the Court appointed new viewers, who made a new assessment which differed but little from that approved by Councils. When it was presented to Court, exceptions were filed, one of which alleged that the estimate for the cost of the sewer was excessive. After taking testimony before an examiner, the Court found that certain items of expense, which were included in the estimate of the Engineer and Street Committee, were improperly charged as part of the cost of constructing the sewer, and the assessment was reduced accordingly.

The circumstances of the case precluded the idea of fraud in the transaction, the charges being made under a mistake of the Street Committee as to some items which they thought were properly estimated as part of the cost of constructing the sewer, but which the Court were of the opinion should be paid out of the general fund of the city.

The labor attending these cases of appeals from assessments is very great. A large amount of testimony is necessarily taken in each one, requiring time in the preparation and in taking the testimony before the examiners. This, with the large numbers of parties interested, whose convenience must often be consulted as to the times of meeting, necessarily cause many delays which are as vexatious to me as to the citizens interested. I have always endeavored to have these matters disposed of as soon as possible, consistent with the interest of the parties and the public.

During the year I have made the following collections:

| | |
|---|---|
| Diamond street sewer | $241 68 |
| Fourth avenue sewer | 122 65 |
| Vine alley sewer | 235 60 |
| Penn street paving, grading &c | 616 69 |
| Forty-third street paving, grading &c | 258 75 |
| Eleventh street sewer | 709 38 |
| Diamond street sewer | 41 00 |
| Wylie avenue grading and paving | 58 39 |
| Lawrenceville and Minersville board walk | 33 38 |
| Aikens lane opening | 863 28 |
| Larimer avenue macadamizing | 369 15 |
| Apple alley grading and paving | 367 15 |
| Spruce alley grading and paving | 202 26 |
| Haslett street opening | 700 00 |
| Penn avenue board walk | 14 94 |
| Denny street opening | 1,161 25 |
| Mulberry alley opening | 250 00 |
| Tustin street opening | 694 00 |
| DeVilliers street opening | 3,734 21 |
| Forty-second street sewer | 1,781 40 |
| Mulberry alley grading and paving | 423 38 |
| Liberty street grading and paving | 732 31 |
| Clark street opening | 734 00 |
| Anderson avenue opening | 56 37 |
| Rebecca street opening | 764 60 |
| Wylie and Somers street board walk | 241 08 |
| Ellsworth avenue opening | 511 00 |
| Forty-eighth street grading and paving | 478 98 |
| Rose street opening | 1,045 50 |
| Herron avenue opening | 303 64 |
| Fifth avenue opening | 76 20 |
| Forty-second street grading and paving | 424 63 |
| Main street opening | 1,073 00 |
| Lang avenue opening | 577 63 |
| Bedford avenue opening | 5 00 |
| Long alley opening | 120 79 |
| St. Mary's avenue grading and paving | 180 15 |
| Side walks | 183 06 |
| Diamond street opening | 453 03 |
| Vine street grading and paving | 292 03 |
| High and Ross streets opening | 30 00 |
| Fairview alley opening | 24 00 |
| Fourth avenue sewer | 14 15 |
| Market street sewer | 20 00 |
| Fairview alley grading and paving | 139 33 |
| Smallman alley grading and paving | 141 94 |
| Spruce alley grading and paving | 84 53 |
| Fifth avenue board walk | 14 24 |
| Miltenberger street opening | 28 00 |
| Spring alley | 39 64 |
| Winebiddle and Pearl street board walk | 2 70 |
| Cedar and Main streets board walk | 5 00 |
| Webster and Roberts streets, opening | 15 00 |
| Boundary and Laurel streets, board walk | 258 07 |
| Thirty-ninth street, grading and paving | 270 64 |
| Wylie and Duncan streets, opening | 384 73 |
| Foster alley, grading and paving | 27 84 |
| Erin street, opening | 1,843 80 |
| Gibbon street, opening | 34 76 |
| Beech alley, grading and paving | 582 47 |
| Fortieth street, grading and paving | 79 73 |
| Lawrenceville street, grading and paving | 1,401 34 |
| Larimer avenue, culvert | [illegible] 17 |
| Miller street, grading and paving | 213 73 |
| Second street, grading and paving | 4,737 94 |
| Lincoln street, opening | 357 53 |
| Roberts street, grading | 1,688 76 |
| Larimer avenue, grading | 235 00 |
| Snowden alley, grading and paving | 655 59 |
| Broad street, board walk | 60 63 |
| Gum street, opening | 941 22 |
| St. Patrick's alley, opening | 341 08 |
| Forbes street, grading and paving | 590 72 |
| Centre avenue, grading and paving | 232 21 |
| Atwood avenue, opening | 154 47 |
| Roup street, opening | 300 00 |
| | $37,483 92 |

The aggregate of collections is much less than usual, but the assessments have been in small amounts, and owing to the large number of persons from whom they were collected, the labor has been very considerable.

It is not deemed necessary to give a list of the suits brought to enforce payment of assessments.

In the following cases defences have been made to the claims, viz:

D. P. Hatch, Forty-second street sewer, No. 4, Jan., 1870.

M. McCullough, Forty-second street sewer, No. 49, Nov., 1870.

A. L. & W. Pearson, Forty-second street sewer, No. 46, Nov., 1870.

S. B. Cluley, De Villiers street opening, No. 39, Nov., 1870.

J. Richey, De Villiers street opening, No. 35, Nov. 1870.

M. E. burial ground, De Villiers street opening, No. 34, Nov., 1870.

J. P. Cluley, De Villiers street opening, No. 29, Nov., 1870.

John Normine, Mulberry alley opening, No. 26, Nov., 1870.

Mrs. McLaughlin, Mulberry alley opening, No. 12, Nov., 1870.

J. Sherwood, Mulberry alley opening, No. 13, Nov. 1870.

John Normine, Penna. avenue grading and paving, No. 11, Nov., 1870.

John Scott, Love avenue macadamized, No. 1, Nov. 1870.

J. Snyder, Diamond alley sewer, No. 17, July 1870.

Grain Elevator Company, Eleventh street sewer, No. 17, July, 1870.

P. Peterson, Snowden alley grading and paving, No. 39, April, 1870.

J. W. Riddle, Snowden alley grading and paving, No. 37, April, 1870.

D. P. Hatch Willow street grading and paving, No. 10, April, 1870.

D. P. Hatch, Willow street grading and paving, No. 11, April, 1870.

D. P. Hatch, Willow street grading and paving, No. 25, Jan., 1870.

In the above cases the defenses in case of street opening and sewers are that the property upon which the assessments were made is not benefitted by the street or sewer, or that there is some irregularity in the appointment of viewers; in cases of grading and paving, that the work done was not according to contract, or mistake in making up the assessments.

Last winter an act of Assembly was passed authorizing suit to be brought before an Alderman for the collection of assessments less than $50. Under the proceedings provided by the act of 1864, by filing a lien in the District Court, the costs sometimes amounted to as much as the claim, and the act was passed for the purpose of giving a cheaper mode for collecting small claims. It was drawn up at the instance of the Finance Committee, to whom the matter was referred by Councils. I think this act will be found to work well. It requires some slight amendment to make it consistent with our system of law. I will take occasion to suggest this alteration to the new Councils as soon as they are organized.

Respectfully submitted.
J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

## INTERESTING WILL CASE.

### Argument in the Orphans' Court.

An important will case was argued in the Orphans' Court yesterday. In 1854, a lumber merchant, residing on Penn street, and possessed of considerable property, was seized with cholera. He sent for a friend, who hastily drew up his will, bequeathing "all the rents and profits of his property to his wife, during her natural life, and for the support and education of his children." There was another clause authorizing his executors to sell a portion of the unimproved property, and improve the balance. This was done after the testator's death, and the estate now consists of some dozen houses on Penn street, valued at about $60,000. He left five children—three daughters by a first wife, and a son and a daughter by his widow. The family remained together for some years, the children being supported by the mother while they remained at home. The daughters by the former wife all married, and ceased to share in the profits of the estate. The executors both died, and an administrator *de bonis non, etc.*, was appointed to collect the rents, and see that all of the heirs secured their just proportion. He gave notice to the tenants to pay over to him, but they disregarded his demand, and still pay to the widow. The three married daughters then joined in a petition, praying the Court to make a decree which will secure their rights under the will. On behalf of the widow, it was claimed that the testator never intended that any of the children should share in the profits of the estate after they had voluntarily left the maternal roof, and set up households of their own; that the rents were to support the widow, and educate and support the children so long as they required education and support as members of the same family. Counsel on the other side contended that at most the widow was not entitled to more than a third of the profits of the estate, and a strict construction of the law might limit her to one sixth—thus placing her on an equality with the other heirs. But this was not asked. What the petitioners desired was, that the Court should make a decree compelling the widow to pay over to them (the children of the first wife) their share of the proceeds of the estate, and that she would give bail to comply with the terms of the decree. The Court took the papers, and will dispose of the matter hereafter.

### Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy at Lafayette Hall.

Second and last term of the season will commence Wednesday, January 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M. To insure a full term all should commence at the beginning, as the season closes April 1st. Matinees Saturday afternoon with an orchestra. Please call for circulars at the music stores.

## CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. HOEHR, postmaster of Birmingham, informs us that hereafter an extra mail will be sent from that office to this city at six o'clock P. M.

HON. H. BUCHER SWOOPE delivers his lecture on the "Literary Character of the Bible," in Greenville, Mercer county, this evening.

A GENTLEMAN in this city has a book printed in 1497, in the imperial city of Hagenau. It is in black letter satin, and the printing and binding are in excellent preservation.

ABOUT half past two o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the blacksmith shop of Anthony Miller, on Edwards alley, East Birmingham, by which the entire building was destroyed involving a loss of about $600.

PROFESSOR S. J. WILSON of the Western Theological Seminary, will lecture (this) Friday evening in the Sharpsburg Presbyterian Church, at seven and a half o'clock. Subject "Science and Religion."

EIGHTY-ONE thousand dollars of the capital stock of the German Savings Bank of East Birmingham has been subscribed. The books which have been at Justice Heisel's office will close Saturday.

ALDERMAN NICHOLS yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Conrad Miller, who was charged, on oath of his wife, Catharine Miller, with assault and battery.

MARGARET HALEY made information before Alderman O'Donnell against Anna Charlesworth for surety of the peace. Anna was arrested and in default of bail was committed to jail.

ANNA CHARLESWORTH alleges that Margaret Haley appropriated to her own use $4 25 and a calico dress the property of Anna. Alderman Taylor, before whom the allegation was made, issued a warrant for the arrest of Margaret on a charge of larceny.

INFORMATION was made before Justice Heisel by James Bowen against Patrick Vallelers, who he alleges came to his house with several other persons disguised and masked, and frightened his family. A warrant was issued.

THOMAS COX was yesterday arrested and taken before Alderman Nichols on a charge of obtaining board by false representation, from Jane Wilson, the prosecutrix. He gave the lady his note for $11 50, the amount claimed to be due, and the case was settled.

THE Kellogg Concert party, consisting of Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. James M. Wehli, Mr. William Macdonald, Signor A. Randolfi, Mr. George W. Colby, and T. E. Jones and lady, arrived in the city last evening.

ALDERMAN NEEPER yesterday dismissed the charge against J. Young, who was arrested by order of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for interfering with him in the discharge of his duties. The ground taken by the Magistrate was that the arrest was illegal.

THE schools of St. Paul's Cathedral embrace over six hundred pupils. They have three lay teachers, Misses McChrystal, Callahan and Cahill. Several of the Sisters of Mercy also teach here. The schools are under the immediate direction of the clergy of St. Paul's.

THE dwelling of G. Krauft, a dairyman, on Squirrel Hill, above Grove station, Connellsville Railroad, was destroyed by fire at four o'clock yesterday morning. Several children, sleeping in the second story, were lowered from the windows in bedclothes, and thus escaped death.

THE Fire Department was called out last night about ten o'clock by an alarm of fire from Box 45. The cause of the alarm was a slight fire in a frame building on Clark, near Logan street, which was extinguished by the application of a couple of buckets of water.

SAM. WALLACE was yesterday charged with larceny by bailee, before Alderman Taylor, on oath of Thomas Holt, who alleges that the accused obtained a mallet and set of chisels from him and now refuses to return the same. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Wallace.

PARIS BURLEIGH and Warren Powell were arrested and taken before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday on a charge of larceny, on oath of John Smith, who alleges that the accused stole a hog. After a hearing Powell was committed in default of bail, and Burleigh gave bail for his appearance at Court.

THE fair now being held in the new Eighth United Presbyterian Mission Church, corner of Van Braam and Locust streets, is being largely attended. Rev. J. C. Nevin, the distinguished Chinese missionary, exhibits a great variety of curiosities brought from that country. A very pleasant evening can be spent here.

THE argument in the First Ward election case—contest between Alex. Hay and Alderman Humbert for the aldermanship—came up before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier, yesterday, but had not proceeded far when it became necessary to amend the pleadings. The case was then postponed until Saturday next.

THE addition of four hundred dollars to the salary of J. R. Newman, Clerk to the City Controller, was an act of simple justice. There is no man in the city service who does so much labor for so little pay. His salary has only been $600 per annum! He did not even ask for the extra $400 awarded him by the Councils.

THOMAS GRUNDY was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred before Justice Barker by Patrick O'Riley, who alleges that he gave the accused the sum of twenty dollars to make a payment on a piece of property, which he neglected to do, and also failed to return the money. He was held for a hearing.

JUSTICE BARKER yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of R. E. Clark on a charge of larceny by bailee. It is alleged that the accused obtained an order from the prosecutor on Negley & Co. for twenty-five dollars, for the purpose of collecting the amount and returning it, but instead of doing so appropriated the money to his own use. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

NOW is the time to secure bargains in cloths, cassimeres, ready-made clothing, etc. The well known firms of Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co., and H. Oppenheimer & Co., of No. 80 Wood street, have been dissolved, and their immense stocks of the above goods will be sold at a great reduction, as the whole must be closed out within the next thirty days.

ELIJAH HALL, who it will be remembered was convicted on an indictment for maintaining a gambling house, and sentenced to serve a few months at the Workhouse, was brought from that institution yesterday to testify before the Grand Jury, he having made information against nine of his comrades for keeping gambling houses. The Grand Jury heard his testimony, and he was taken back to Claremont.

JOHN O'BRIEN went into a saloon on Penn street yesterday, considerably under the influence of liquor, and asked for a drink, which was refused him. He became angry and demanded a drink, and used abusive language toward the woman who kept the bar, whereupon she took the poker and struck him several times over the head. He was picked up a moment afterwards insensible and carried to the office of Alderman O'Donnell, and Dr. Duncan was summoned to dress the wounds on his head, some of which were very severe.

THE services of Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, were called in a peculiar case yesterday. Mr. M. Bonner, a resident of Mifflin township, made information charging Louis Sharp with arson. He alleges that some weeks since Sharp and his wife came to his house to board, and on Monday night, about nine o'clock, while sitting in the lower part of the house with a friend, he heard Sharp's wife screaming. Accompanied by the friend, he ran up stairs and on reaching the room occupied by Sharp he found Mrs. Sharp lying on the bed which was on fire and Sharp standing in the door calmly viewing the scene. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Sharp.

### Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Heart's Ease" was given to a large audience last evening, Lotta acting and singing as acceptably as ever. The reigning star will take her farewell benefit to-night, and will present a most attractive bill, the comedy of "Captain Charlotte" and Boucicault's comedy of "Andy Blake." In the latter piece the fair beneficiaire will sing an Irish song and dance an Irish jig.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An excellent entertainment will be given at the Academy this evening, in which all the popular company will take part. The usual matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

VARIETIES.—That Manager Aims has done his share for our holiday enjoyment is attested by the large audiences that nightly flock to his theater. The bill presented is full of novelties, and up to the standard in quality and variety. A remarkably good bill to-night.

THE BELL RINGERS.—The Berger Family Swiss Bell Ringers closed their very successful season at Masonic Hall last evening. They have been patronized by our best people, and gave uniform and general satisfaction. Their entertainment is one which can be witnessed with unmixed pleasure by all ages and classes, and we wish them success wherever they may go.

LIBRARY HALL.—Prince Satsuma's Royal Japanese Troupe of jugglers, acrobats and equilibrists appeared before a crowded house at the matinee yesterday, and to a very large audience last night. Their wonderful performances will form the subject of conversation among ladies and children for a long time to come. Their most intricate tricks are performed with an ease and grace most pleasing to the eye, while their balancing and acrobatic performances are marvellous. The feats of strength of the blind man are almost incredible.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. F

## SOUTH SIDE.

### List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for at the Buchanan Postoffice, (Birmingham) December 30th, 1870:

Arbogast, Phil.; Ayers, Adam.
Berwick, Alexander; Boyd, Mrs. Bella; Barnes, Joe; Brown, Mary; Brown, Mrs. S. D.; Butler, Chas.; Brickell, Z.; Bryson, Wm. H.; Brown, Miss Amelia; Barry, Wm. H.; Barcroft, Annie; Burnham, J. H.
Clark, Mrs. Maranda; Campbell, Maria; Crouse, George.
Draper, John; Davis, David; Davis, J. T.; Dunn, Frank; Duvall, Sarah.
Evans, Sarah A.
Fagin, Martin; Filliger, Edward.
Harrison, Samuel L.; Harper, Gutman, & Co.; Haney, Jas. B.; Hunter, Elizabeth; Higgins, M. J.; Higginbotham, Chas.; Hippey, John; Herron, Elizabeth.
Joyce, Elizabeth; Jones, T. Gregg; Johnson, Thos. W.; Johnson, Mrs. Lizzie; Johnson, Henry.
Keep, James; Kramer, Sarah; Kays, Mary; Keating, Patrick; Keller, Mary A.
Lipp, Franklin; Lantz, Henry C.; Love, Nicholas.
Mongold, Amelia; Morgan, Jonathan D.; Morgan, Miss L. E.; Mannas, John; Moran, P. J.; May, Robert J.; McYoul, James; McLaughlin, Milton; McCloy, John; McKee, H. M.; McCready, Robert; McDonald, James; McAnally, Stephen; McCandless, Mary.
Nicholson, John C.
Ogden, P. H.
Pritchard, Thomas; Phillips, R. B.; Pilhafer, Geo.; Phillips, Josiah.
Rees, Evan; Reed, Susan; Roney, David M.; Rogers, Mrs. Mary.
Smith, Eliza; Smith, John; Shriver, John; Snyder, John; Slocum, B. C.; Sellers, William; Steggert, John H.; Sowash, Lucy; Story, Matthew.
Thompson, Miss L. R.; Taylor, Robert.
Walsh, Morris; White, M.; Wilson, Thos.; Ward, C.; Williams, Casper; Wills, Jacob; Watkins, Richard; Wasson, Jas.

PHILIP HOHRR, P. M.

## ALLEGHENY.

### Domestic Infelicity.

Catharine Sullivan, a resident of Wood's run, called on the Mayor yesterday and preferred a charge of desertion against her husband Owen Sullivan. It appears that the accused has been on a spree for the past five weeks, and has neglected to provide for his family consisting of his wife and four children. In the meantime he sold what little furniture was in the house, including the stove, in order to obtain money to satisfy his insatiable thirst. The poor woman was thus compelled to take in washing for her support. She also stated that the accused beat her a number of times, and an evening or two ago, one of the neighbors becoming disgusted with his conduct gave him a severe thrashing. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the brutal husband, who will likely receive his just deserts at the hands of the Mayor.

JOHN McCLELLAND, of the Second ward, met with quite a serious accident at Freeborn & Co.'s cabinet factory, on Ridge street, yesterday morning. He was working at the circular saw in the establishment when, by some accident, he had three fingers cut off completely. Mr. McClelland met with a similar, though not so serious an accident, some time ago in the same manner.

THE brewery of Joseph Fisher on the corner of East lane and Virgin alley caught fire Wednesday evening from the furnace under a large kettle. The floor and wood work in the immediate vicinity of the fire was burned considerably but the employees of the brewery were able to extinguish it before it had got much headway, with the hose belonging to the establishment.

A COLORED child about eight months old was left Wednesday evening on the door step of a prominent citizen residing in this city. The occupant of the house did not accept the gift, and sent it at once to the Mayor's office, but Captain Riddle, having no accommodations for the little waif, put it in charge of a family residing near by to have it properly cared for until morning. Yesterday morning the Directors of the Poor took charge of the deserted one and sent it to the Poor Farm.

A NIGHT train will be put on the West Pennsylvania Road next Monday, at the request of residents at Sharpsburg. It will probably leave at eleven o'clock, but the hour has not yet been decided upon.

THE Directors of the Poor have taken advantage of the cold weather, and have secured a large crop of ice, which is now stored away in their ice house at the Farm.

ALEXANDER PATTERSON, Esq., of this city, who has been absent several weeks on a wedding tour, has arrived home with his bride, and looks much improved with his visit.

THOMAS, the colored man who is charged with cutting Joseph Smith with a razor, is still in the lock-up awaiting a hearing. Smith is not yet able to appear against him.

"THE PAPER."—What the press say of it: "*The Paper* is the technical name of a new first-class Democratic journal just commenced in Pittsburgh, Pa. The necessity for such a journal in that section of the State has long been felt."—*New York Herald.*

"It has a business look in all respects, all the latest news well arranged, with the local columns full of interesting events, while the editorials are dignified, yet sharp, crisp and pungent."—*Philadelphia Age.*

"It begins life with merit and good promise."—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

"No journal that has been started within our remembrance gives better promise of a successful career."—*Erie Observer.*

"We take THE PAPER to be really *the* paper of Pittsburgh."—*Leavenworth (Kan.) Commercial.*

"It is bound to take a position as a first class journal."—*St. Louis Journal of Commerce.*

"It is one of the handsomest and best filled dailies in the world, and is a credit to the great State of Pennsylvania."—*Columbus (O.) Crisis.*

"THE PAPER is a decided advance on anything in the way of Democratic newspapers yet produced in Western Pennsylvania. It publishes as much if not more reading matter than the New York dailies, and in all respects merits a liberal patronage."—*Columbus (O.) Statesman.*

"It is the best specimen of a live daily paper published in the State, and with the same energy continued that is displayed in the number before us, it is bound to rank as its name portends, as *the paper* of the country."—*Bellefonte, Pa., Republican.*

"We think it outranks all the dailies in Pennsylvania."—*Fulton Democrat.*

"It is conducted in a spirited style."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"*The Paper* is a credit to journalism."—*Philadelphia Day.*

"It bears the decided marks of ability, skill and enterprise in all its departments."—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

### Piles! Piles! Piles!

The afflicted will do well to call on Dr. McCandless, a perfect master of this disease, at Union Depot Hotel, for three days only—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. See card.

### New Years' Gifts

In the way of books of all kinds, photograph albums, writing desks, family Bibles, fancy stationery, gold pens, pocket books, pen-knives, card cases, games, puzzles, &c., &c., can be bought cheap from S. A. Clarke & Co., Booksellers, 119 Wood street, second door below Fifth avenue.

### Cold Weather.

Now that the cold days are at hand, it is necessary for all to procure good, warm, well fitting clothing, from the popular one price clothing house of Urling, Follansbee & Co., southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. The low prices which this house are asking for clothing is a source of surprise and pleasure to all who have called upon them, and purchased from their large stock.

As one price is the only way they have in charging for their clothing, all buying from them can secure great bargains. They have now on hand a large stock of overcoats, just the thing for the present time. Give them a call and be convinced, or call in and inspect their stock.

### Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extent for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

### Mantel Ornaments.

For vases, statuettes and mantel ornaments of all kinds, go to R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street. The finest assortment in the city.

### W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

### China and Queensware.

The best general assortment Chinaware, Queensware, Table Furniture, Vases, Ornaments, etc., etc., to be found in the city, at the old and reliable house of Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street.

### Elegant China Sets.

Call at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, and examine those elegant china sets. Nothing equal to them for holiday gifts.

## AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers..........HENDERSON & CANNING.

FAREWELL BENEFIT of the Charming Comedienne,

LOTTA.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 30th, 1870, the performance will commence with the popular comedy of

CAPTAIN CHARLOTTE.

Charlotte Clopier..........Lotta.

To conclude with Boucicault's comedy of

ANDY BLAKE.

Andy Blake, with Irish Song and Jig..........Lotta.

Lotta Farewell Matinee on Saturday.
Monday Afternoon—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Tuesday Evening—Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ENTERPRISE. ENTERPRISE.
NEW ALL NEW
NEW NEW
Another Sensation,
See Programmes. See Programmes.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS..........Manager.

THIS GLORIOUS FRIDAY NIGHT.

See them all before they go. All the Great Holiday Attractions.

Last nights of Vivian, M'lle. Gracie, Martha Wren, Charley Brown, Collins, Quilter and Goldrich, and all the great Triple Troupe.

Saturday Matinee. Also, New Year's 2:30.

Mercantile Library Lectures

LECTURE BY

GEORGE VANDENHOFF,

AT

Mercantile Library Hall,

ON

Tuesday Evening, January 3d, 1871.

Subject—"IRISH BULLS AND FACETIA OF ALL NATIONS."

AND ON THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1871, "The Comedy and Tragedy of Charles Dickens."

ADMISSION..........50 Cents.

No Reserved Seats. Tickets for sale at the Library.

Mercantile Library Hall.

MISS CLARA LOUISE

KELLOGG

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

Friday and Saturday Evenings,

DECEMBER 30 and 31, 1870,

ASSISTED BY THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANIST,

Mr. Jas. M. Wehli,

And the Celebrated Vocalists,

Mr. WM. MACDONALD, Tenor.
Signor A. RANFOLFI, Baritone.
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY..........Director.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR SECOND CONCERT.

The following Popular Rates of Prices are adopted:

General Admission..........One Dollar.

RESERVED SEATS 50 cents extra; to be had on and after Tuesday, December 27, at the Music Store of Messrs. Kleber & Bro. 122 Wood street.

The Grand Piano used at all Miss Kellogg's Concerts is from the celebrated manufactory of Mr. Albert Weber, corner Fifth avenue and Sixteenth street, New York.

THOS. R. TURNBULL, Business Manager.

ORPHANS' FAIR,

Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral,

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION..........25 CENTS.

GLORIOUS SPORT,

AT UNION SKATING PARK,

ALLEGHENY.

Western Avenue Cars pass near the gate.

Single admittance, 25c; Youths under fourteen, 15c; Tickets with 25 Coupons, $5 00; Youths' Tickets, (20), $2 00.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL,

Eighth U. P. Church,

COR. VAN BRAAM AND LOCUST STS.,

FOR BENEFIT OF BUILDING FUND.

Open Every Afternoon and Evening

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice on Friday, December 30, 1870.

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

## AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

On Tuesday Evening, January 10, 1871, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

By order of K. H. RUSSELL, Assignee of C. Otto Hartung, Bankrupt, will be sold at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 108 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, the BOOK ACCOUNTS, NOTES AND JUDGMENTS, and also 10 shares in the Central Inclined Plane Association.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE.

A. Leggate's

REAL ESTATE

AND

Stock Exchange

159 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Will have its Next Regular Weekly Session on TUESDAY EVENING, January 3d, at 7½ o'clock. There is a very attractive list of City Property, of all grades, will be presented to public attention.

Parties in quest of City Residences will consult their interest by giving this notice their attendance.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,

LIVERY, SALE

AND

COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPETS

THE VERY LATEST FALL STYLES

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

BORDERED SQUARES &C., &C.

McCallum Bros.,

51 Fifth Avenue, Above Wood Street.

New Fall Stock

OF

CARPETS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

Lace and Nottingham Curtains,

Walnut and Brass Cornices, &c.,

Is now open, and our customers and friends are invited to call and examine the latest styles, direct from the Stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the Eastern Cities.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Custom House, Second Floor.

HOMEWOOD RESIDENCE

A Small Cottage House for Sale.

In Mellon Bros.' plan of Homewood, at a Low Figure, and on Monthly Payments.

MELLON BROS.,
EAST LIBERTY.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,

(Successors to Pucceoni Beckett,)

Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

Offices, No. 73 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City. No. 13 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh. N. H. Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C. Free Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.